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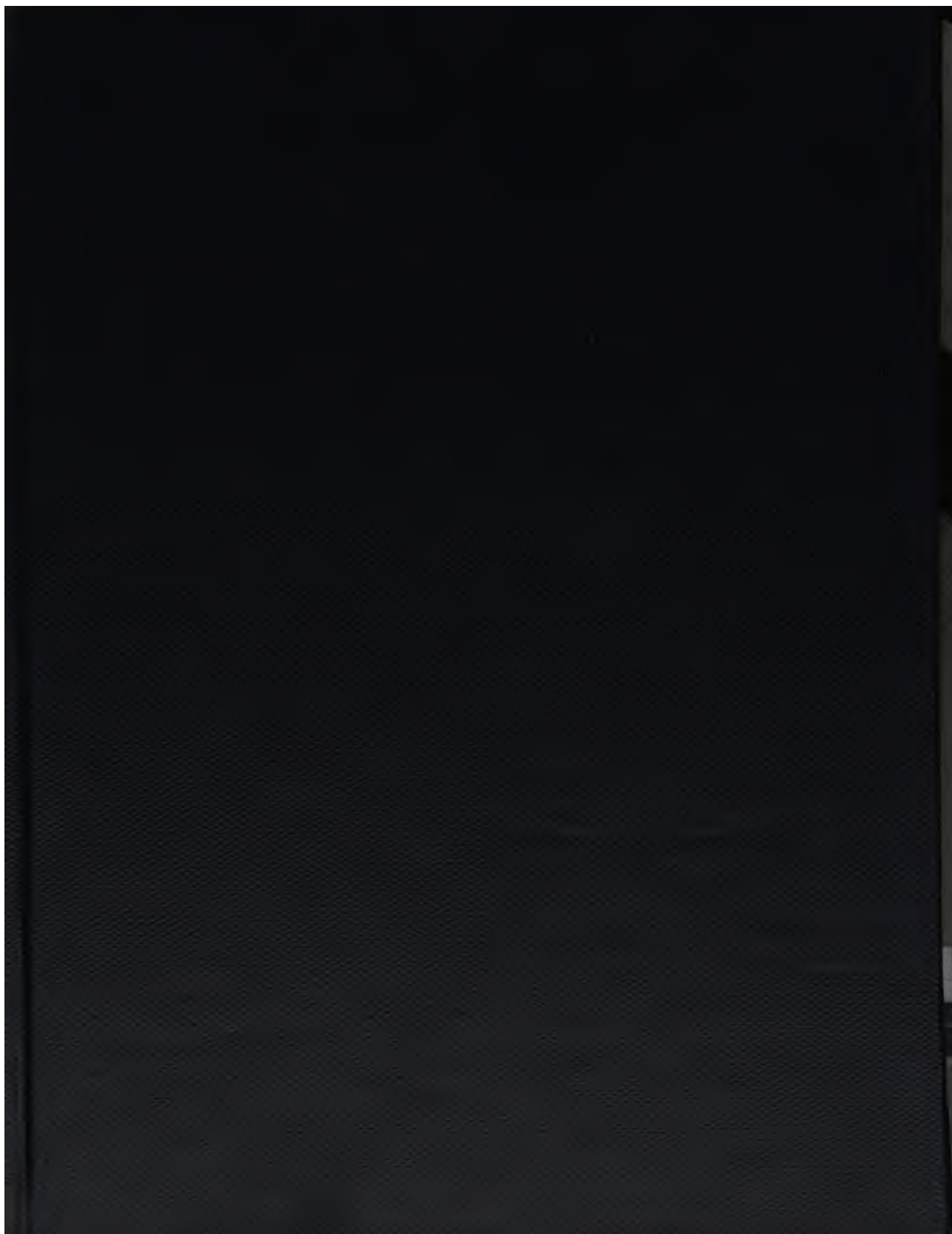
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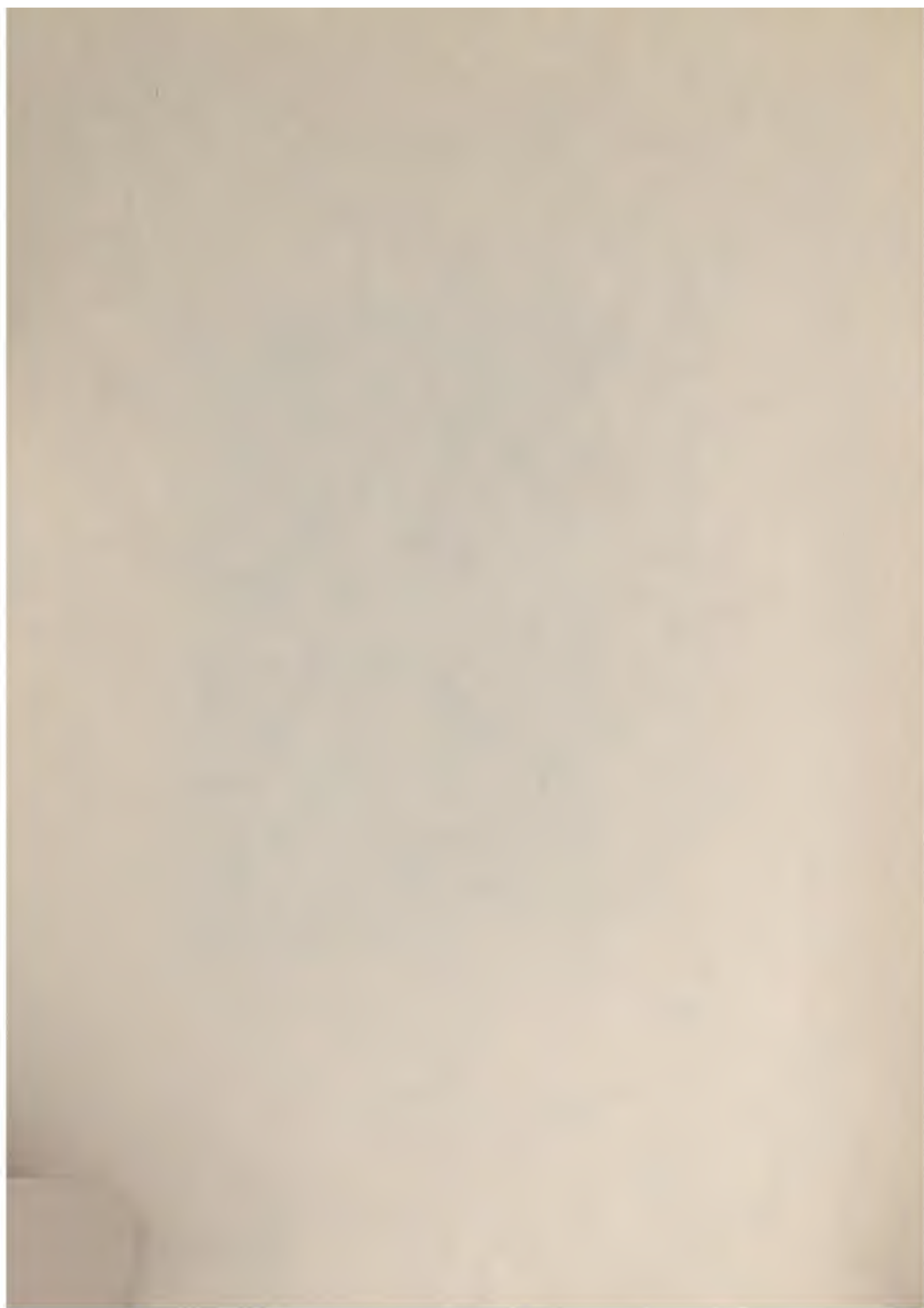
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THE
VISITATION
OF THE
COUNTY PALATINE OF LANCASTER,
MADE IN THE YEAR

1664-5,

BY SIR WILLIAM DUGDALE, KNIGHT,
NORROY, AFTERWARDS GARTER, KING OF ARMS.

EDITED BY
THE REV. F. R. RAINES, M.A., F.S.A.,
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AND RURAL DEAN.

PART III.

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FOR THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
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LIFE OF SIR WILLIAM DUGDALE.

LANCASHIRE had the honour to be the birth-place and home of the immediate ancestors of sir William Dugdale, who in the introduction to his *History of Warwickshire*¹ has recorded the fact; but the learned herald was not descended from one of our great families of whom it may be said with truth that they lose themselves in the ages which are past, but who are still remembered by deeds that will not die.

John Dugdale, of Chatburn near Clitheroe, was frequently a juryman of the court of the abbot and convent of Whalley held for the exempt jurisdiction of the royal forests of Bowland, Pendle, Rossendale and Blackburnshire,² and occupied lands belonging to the abbey between the years 1515 and 1534. He was probably the father of John Dugdale jun. of Chatburn who was living in the year 1538, and a relative of James Dugdale who is named in

¹ Preface, last page. Fol. 1653.

² MS. Visit. of the exempt jurisdic. abb. and conv. of B. V. M. Whalley, A.D. 1500-38, a folio volume in Stonyhurst college library.

a Compotus of Whalley abbey, a payment being made — “ Jacobo Dugdale, usque Lychfield pro R. Towneley, xvi^d,” who appears to have gone to the ecclesiastical court on business.³ Mr. Hamper thinks that this man might have been the grandfather of sir William Dugdale,⁴ but he overlooked the important fact that James Dugdale was a monk of the abbey, and that his name did not occur in the later Compotus of 1521 but in the earlier one of 1478, which would not agree with Mr. Hamper’s computation of dates.⁵

The name often occurs in connection with the abbey, which possessed lands and considerable messuage property in Clitheroe and the surrounding hamlets at the dissolution of the house. In the year 1538 a minute survey of its possessions was made by the crown,⁶ and amongst the abbey tenants at will, in that year, are not fewer than six persons of the name of Dugdale, all being of the peasant or agricultural class. John Dugdale sen. and John Dugdale jun. were small holders, as well as Nicholas and Henry Dugdale. “ Mr. William Dugdale sen^r and Mr. William Dugdale jun^r”⁷ were connected with the abbey in some way not stated, but from their mode of description were probably in a somewhat less humble position ;

³ Whitaker’s *Whalley*, p. 96, 3rd ed. ; and *Whalley Coucher Book*, vol. iv. p. 1217.

⁴ *Life, Diary and Correspondence of sir William Dugdale*, by William Hamper esq., p. 5, Note, 4to, 1827.

⁵ Whitaker’s *Whalley*, p. 96.

⁶ *Coucher Book*, p. 1217.

⁷ *Ibid.*

whilst Christopher and John Dugdale of Chatburn were ordinary tenants.

James Dugdale of Clitheroe, the grandfather of sir William, is styled by Anthony à Wood a "gentleman;"⁸ and the grandson, with pardonable vanity, has described him as descended "ex antiqua ejusdem cognom. familia." He is also said to have borne coat armour, but by what right is not named. It was however so similar to the heraldic bearing of a family of the name of Uvedale that Wood, with marvellous puerility, conjectured that Dugdale was a corruption of De Uvedale; and he also states that sir William Dugdale seemed to be of the same opinion, although he paid little regard to his own family and knew nothing of his ancestors,⁹ which may be fairly assumed to be a strong proof of their obscurity. He was however wishful to be thought a member of an ancient house, of which, unfortunately, there are no records.

There were at the commencement of the sixteenth century two contemporaneous families within the ancient parish of Whalley bearing the respective surnames of Uvedale¹⁰ and Dugdale, and as they are said to have

⁸ MS. 8560, Ashmolean library; Hamper's *Life*, p. 5. Note. See his epitaph, Appendix, p. 515.

⁹ Wood's MS. 8560.

¹⁰ The Uvedales long continued at Chatburn. *Thomas Uvedale* was constable of Chatburn in 1643 and paid 3*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*, being a month's pay charged on that township, assessed by the deputy lieutenant throughout the hundred of Blackburn, to be paid to sir Thomas Fairfax, or to his treasurer, Thomas St. Nicholas, for his service in Cheshire. (*Lanc. MSS.*) The name seems to be now unknown.

borne the same arms, with a difference, although they did not appear at any of the Lancashire Heraldic Visitations, the probability seems to be that, if they were entitled to such a distinction, the Dugdales had acquired the arms of their neighbours by marriage, and adopted them as their own. Still the proof is wanting, and it must have been patent to a shrewd man like Wood that the fact laid on the surface. The Dugdales, Uvedales, and another Clitheroe family named Bleasdale, were all apparently of the class of husbandmen, and hardly reached the rank of yeomen.

James, the grandfather of sir William, with whom the pedigree commences," lived at Clitheroe, and married — daughter of Thomas Woodcock of that place, and had issue an only son John, who was born in the year 1552, and doubtless educated at the royal grammar school of Clitheroe, then recently founded by queen Mary, as it is recorded that he was "adorned with such erudition as his native place could afford."¹¹ His connection with the university of Oxford is not very accu-

¹¹ Ant. à Wood, *Fasti Oxon.*, ed. Bliss, pt. ii. col. 13.

¹² Wood's *Life of Dugdale*, MS. 8560, Ashmolean library; Hamper's *Life*, p. 6, Note. On the 2nd May 1622 Mr. William Dugdale was one of the governors of Clitheroe school and unable to write (being a marksman). He was probably not "one of the three antient governors" who had been condemned by sir Raphe Assheton, Richard Shuttleworth and John Greenacres esquires; gentlemen who are described by their *elders* to bishop Bridgeman, the visitor of the school, as "young men of little experience, but of great forwardness and wealth." (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xxxi. p. 478-79.) Mr. John Dugdale was master of Garstang school in 1629, and probably earlier. (*Ibid.*)

rately stated by his son, and differs from the account given by Anthony à Wood. Sir William has recorded that his father had been a private tutor in lord Giles Paulet's family, had received his chief education in St. John's college, Oxford, where he studied civil law, and that he took the degree of master of arts,¹³ and remained at Oxford as tutor to William Paulet, a grandson of the marquess of Winchester.

Anthony à Wood with his usual minuteness and scrupulous exactness has recorded — perhaps not without a touch of vindictiveness, for he had at the moment a grudge against sir William — that John Dugdale, "a very sober and prudent person," accompanied several of his pupils to Oxford immediately after Christmas 1582,¹⁴ and that on the 9th of February 1582-83 his young scholar Paulet was matriculated of St. John's college. He had now, according to Wood, no official connection with any of his former pupils, but having a kinsman, William Dugdale, clerk or servant to sir William Cordell, master of the rolls, and also at that time bursar and steward of St. John's, the young schoolmaster, for such he had probably been whilst in the country, was induced himself, being then in his thirtieth year, to matriculate of St. John's college. Wood says that here he studied civil law, wore the gown of a civilian, but left the university, after fourteen years' residence, without any degree either in law or arts.

¹³ So stated on his monument in Shustoke church (Hamper's *Life*, Appendix, p. 515).

¹⁴ Dugdale's *Life*, MS. 8560, lately in the Ashm. now in the Bodl.

He had however succeeded his kinsman, of whom nothing more is known, both as bursar and steward of the college.

On leaving Oxford he "sold what he had in Lancashire"¹⁵ and closed his connection with the county. He purchased a lease, of Mr. Paulet, of the impropriate rectory of Shustoke in Warwickshire and settled there. About the year 1596 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Arthur Swynfyn esq. of Dunchurch, by whom he had issue a daughter Mary, and one son William, the future historian of his native county. John Dugdale died on the 24th July 1624, aged 72, having been described by his son, two years before, as being "aged, very infirm and suffering from a dead palsy in his limbs." His wife died before him.

William Dugdale, born at Shustoke on the 12th September 1605, was educated at the grammar school of Coventry, which he left when about fifteen years of age, and afterwards studied civil law and history under his father's immediate direction. The law of primogeniture and entail and of succession to territorial wealth and dignities, or the great old hereditary laws of England which had kept society together, and made the country what it is, had been the first subjects mastered by the stripling, and they seem to have given a bias to his views and also to his future studies and investigations. He married on the 17th March 1622-23, when only in his eighteenth year, at the special request of his father, Margery, second daughter of John Huntbach of Seawell in the county of Staf-

¹⁵ *Life*, p. 7: "selling his lands in Lancashire" (Kippis' *Biog. Dict.*, vol. v. p. 479).

ford, gent., by whom he had issue six sons and twelve daughters who do not appear to have been any hindrance to the prosecuting of his favourite pursuits, and none of whom married individuals of family or note except one daughter, who became the wife of Elias Ashmole, the founder of the museum at Oxford. The year after his father's death he purchased the hall and small manor of Blythe in the parish of Shustoke, which from this time he made his ordinary place of abode. Here he improved the house, cultivated the estate, lived as a country gentleman, and ended his days.

His natural inclination leading him to the study of antiquities, shortly after his settling at Blythe hall, he became acquainted with his learned neighbour, Mr. William Burton the historian of Leicestershire, who encouraged his studies and promoted his views. At this early period of his life he also formed an intimate acquaintance with sir Symon Archer of Tanworth in Warwickshire, who had made some topographical collections for a history of the county, which about the year 1630 he placed in Mr. Dugdale's hands. He also introduced his young and zealous fellow antiquary to the principal county families, who urged him to proceed with the history; and from this time he continued to accumulate materials for that purpose. Sir Symon Archer also took an opportunity of introducing him to the notice of sir Henry Spelman, then a very old man but well disposed to foster the talents and studies of his new acquaintance. He suggested that Dugdale was a very fit person, as Cam-

den had been, to serve the king in the office of arms, and appears to have voluntarily recommended him to the notice of lord Arundel, at that time the earl marshal. The recommendation of such a man as Spelman could not fail of being attended with success. But this was not Dugdale's only obligation to the great scholar. He was the first to mention to the young antiquary a name which he had not before heard, and which was destined to be, in after years, closely associated with his own. This was Roger Dodsworth.

Dodsworth¹⁶ was at that time an indefatigable student

¹⁶ Roger Dodsworth was the son of Matthew Dodsworth esq., chancellor of York, and was born on the 24th July 1585. He was partly educated at Warton school in North Lancashire, (Gastrell's *Notitia*, vol. ii. pt. iii. p. 561), and married Holcroft, daughter of Robert Hesketh of Rufford esq., and widow of Laurence Rosthorne of New hall esq. He died in August 1654, probably at Hutton Grange, and was buried at Rufford. (Wood's *Fasti Oxon.*, Bliss, pt. ii. col. 24; Dugdale's *Lanc. Visit.* p. 135.) Dr. Henry Fairfax (nephew of lord Fairfax) dean of Norwich, bequeathed in 1673 one hundred and twenty-two volumes of Dodsworth's own writing, and other manuscripts and paper books, amounting in the whole to one hundred and sixty-two volumes, to the Bodleian library, Oxford, where they are now kept. All the information contained in them relating to the county palatine of Lancaster has been transcribed by the Rev. G. J. Piccope, M.A., and the several volumes are now deposited in the Chetham library with Mr. Piccope's other MS. collections.

The following are extracted from the parish register of Penwortham :

Marriage at Penwortham.

1611. Sept. 16. Rogerus Dodsworth gener. et Hucrofte Rosthorne.

Baptisms.

1612. Julii 28. Elinora fil. Radī (*sic*) Dodsworth gener. Hutton Grange. Spons. Aubrey Blackledge gen. Margerie fleetwoode & Elizabetha Tildesley generosæ.

of Yorkshire antiquities, especially in connection with the foundation of monasteries in the north of England, and sir Henry Spelman urged Dugdale to unite with Dodsworth in arranging and completing his laborious and extensive collections. The two antiquaries were in the vigour of life, Dodsworth being five and forty and Dugdale twenty years younger, and both of them hard students. They concurred in sir Henry Spelman's views, and decided to prosecute together the labour of obtaining such materials as were still necessary for enlarging and completing the undertaking which both had, independently, projected.

Dugdale became acquainted about this time with other intelligent antiquaries, by whom he was much encouraged. It was probably through Dodsworth that he was brought under the notice of Mr. Richard Gascoyne, a wealthy Yorkshire gentleman, especially well skilled in genealogy,

1613. Aug. 26. Hulcroft fil. Rađi Dodsworthe de Hutton Grange.
Spons. Matthew Dodsworth gener. Anna Talbot & Alicia Ros-
thorne generos.

1615. Janii. 2. Marie fil. Rogeri Dodsworthe de Hutton Grange.
Spons. Edw. Osbaldeston & Jane Hesketh gen.

1616. Feb. 28. Margaretta fil. Rađi Dodsworth de Hutton grange.
Spons. Rogerus Longton gen. Eliz. Ashton & Marg. Philipson
gener.

1619. Apr. 25. Cassandra fil. Rođi Dodsworth de Hutton grange.
Burials.

1617. Sep. 15. Buryed — filia Rađi Dodsworth de Hutton
grange gener.

1631. 18 Oct. Thomas Knowles fam. M^{ri} Rogeri Dodsworth de
Hutton Grange.

who introduced him to sir Christopher afterwards lord Hatton of Kirkby in Northamptonshire. This nobleman was an accomplished scholar, an intelligent antiquary and a loyal son of the Church of England, and will always be remembered as the personal friend of bishop Jeremy Taylor and the Mecænas of literary men. He became a substantial patron of the young student, both as a suffering loyalist and also that his study of antiquities might be continued. There does not however appear to be sufficient evidence for bishop Heber's statement that it was at Hatton's suggestion and with his assistance that Dugdale first undertook his *Monasticon*.¹⁷ The national records in all the great public offices were soon rendered accessible to him, and at this time Roger Dodsworth was assisting him in his daily researches.

In September 1638 Dugdale was created by the earl marshal Blanch Lyon, and in the following year Rouge Croix Pursuivant, which gave him rooms in the College of arms and, with some other advantages, 20*l.* a year out of the king's exchequer.

From this time he chiefly lived in London, in order that he might devote all his time and labour to the examination and abstracting of the public records.

The turbulent state of the country alarmed all thoughtful men, who saw that a civil war was impending with its

¹⁷ *Life of Bishop Jeremy Taylor*, vol. i. p. xxv., Eden's ed. 1859. See also Wood's *Athen.*, vol. ii., *Fasti*, p. 92, and Dugdale's dedication prefixed to the *Antiquities of Warwickshire*.

inevitable horrors, and in the summer of 1641 Dugdale, encouraged by sir Christopher Hatton, and with the assistance of Mr. William Sedgwick a skilful arms painter, carefully copied all the monumental epitaphs and armorial bearings, both in stone and glass, in St. Paul's cathedral and Westminster abbey, and afterwards did the same in many of the principal cathedrals and churches in England, and thus providentially preserved them for future and better times.¹⁸

In 1642 the king was in the north and, being constrained to continue there, was surrounded by many loyal noblemen and gentlemen. On the 1st of June Dugdale, as a pursuivant, was summoned away from his laborious historical and antiquarian investigations and required to repair to the king at York. He remained in his majesty's service during the various vicissitudes of the miserable war, and was sent with messages, from time to time, to the rebel chiefs at Banbury, Warwick and elsewhere. His strong royalist principles led him to discharge his official duties with great energy and zeal, and the king probably had not a more loyal and devoted subject in his service than the young herald. Nor did he, owing to the impecuniosity of his royal master, receive the wages which he had so well earned. It appears that he had stipulated to receive thirteen shillings and fourpence per day, and eightpence per mile for travelling expenses for himself and man servant, but payment was not made.¹⁹ On

¹⁸ *Life*, p. 14, Hamper.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* p. 19, Note.

taking up his abode with the king at Oxford, as some acknowledgment of his useful and ill-requited services, he was admitted master of arts on the 1st of November 1642,²⁰ a literary distinction which he knew well how to value, and, in his case, properly conferred. He had left his wife and children, his home and friends, a fair competency and a good position, behind him, for scenes with which he was unfamiliar, and for duties which he had not before discharged. He was soon recognized as a partisan of the king, and his estate in Warwickshire was sequestered by the parliament. He still remained at Oxford and continued to note in his brief diary, which has been published,²¹ the chief events which occurred, not only in the city until its surrender to the parliament, but in various parts of the kingdom during the continuance of the war.

In these troubled years, his habits of study remained unchanged, and the moral lustre of his character was undimmed. Historical investigations were made, and ancient records, perhaps too hastily, examined in the Bodleian and in the various college libraries, not only in connection with Dodsworth's great undertaking, but also with his own *Baronage*, the first genealogical history of our nobility,²² and other works, his devotion to the royal cause continuing unabated. These abundant

²⁰ *Life*, p. 20, Hamper.

²¹ From the year 1642 to 1686, by W. Hamper esq., F.S.A., 4to, 1827.

²² Granger's *Biog. Hist.*, vol. iii. p. 115.

stores of information were always ready for illustration and proof. At this time, no doubt, he paid attention to the old German and Saxon languages, and seems to have acquired some knowledge of the Teutonic, Danish and Icelandic. With the aid of such scholars as he met at Oxford, and especially of Somner the first Saxon linguist of his day, this might have been expected.²³ The Celtic and Norman languages and their liegers, chronicles and records were familiar to him. The archæology of names and places, and his analytical investigations of their origin generally indicate sound knowledge of the subject.

On the 16th April 1644 he was created Chester herald.²⁴

In June 1646 the garrison of Oxford surrendered, and Dugdale repairing to London, made his composition at Goldsmith's hall. The poor scholar was fined for his royalty 186*l.*—to him a large sum, and not easily raised, so that his privations at this time were great if not extreme. Here he again met with his friend Dodsworth, whose principles were similar to his own, although the near relative of John Rushworth and of Thomas lord Fairfax, both resolute parliamentarians. Whilst he informed Dodsworth how much he had added, by drudgery at his task and almost unmatched perseverance, to his own materials for the projected *Monasticon*, he learnt

²³ Somner even expresses his own great obligations to Dugdale at the end of his *Dictionarium Saxonico-Latino-Anglicum*, fol. Oxon. 1659. Hamper's *Life*, p. 37, Note.

²⁴ *Life*, p. 21.

from the Yorkshire antiquary that numerous large chests of original evidences relating to the Yorkshire monasteries, which had been deposited in St. Mary's tower at York, had been carefully transcribed by himself and Christopher Towneley, the learned attorney, of Moorhills near Colne in Lancashire, before that fortification had been blown up and its literary treasures destroyed.²⁵

In May 1648 Dugdale accompanied lady Hatton, the wife of his patron, to France, to join her husband who had found it necessary to leave England and was living in exile. He eagerly availed himself of the opportunity, which extended over several months, of consulting the historical MS. collections, placed at his service, of the learned Andrew du Chesne, relating to the French and Norman monasteries and the alien priories in England, which had been cells or filial dependencies of the great continental abbeys.²⁶ Of the information thus obtained Dugdale made a copious use in his great work.

As a proof of Dodsworth's almost incredible industry, certainly not inferior to his colleague's, he has himself stated in a letter, dated 24th May 1650, that he was engaged in making transcripts in the tower "from eight in the morning until nine in the evening, and never stir'd off the place to eat one bitt of bread."²⁷ We do not feel at all surprised to read, in the next sentence, "I am so weary that I can do nothing. I am tyred and sleepy,

²⁵ *Diary of Dugdale*, p. 93, Note. ²⁶ *Life*, p. 23.

²⁷ *Corresp.*, pp. 236-37.

and can write no more." Anthony à Wood, at the time he was "standing silent," in the sharp remembrance of some of *Mr. Sheldon's lost MSS.*²⁸ hereafter mentioned, has recorded that a "very different course" was adopted by Dugdale, probably referring to his copious and generous libations²⁹ and not to his literary labours, for in 1658 Dr. John Worthington, the famous Manchester scholar and master of Jesus college, Cambridge, speaks of Dugdale's "indefatigable and unexpressible industry,"³⁰ and Wood himself afterwards mentions this as one of the historian's characteristics.

We are unable to apportion their respective parts of the *Monasticon* to each writer, but there appears to be a general opinion that Dodsworth was the chief collector of the materials,³¹ although the merit of the undertaking, a considerable amount of information, the arrangement of the matter and the correction of the press, are justly due to Dugdale, whom we now know endured an incalculable amount of labour with untiring perseverance for many years, along with his friend, in order that all available sources of information might be explored and exhausted. At last the tedious, difficult and expensive work was con-

²⁸ *Corresp.*, pp. 236-37.

²⁹ *Ibid.* p. 332.

³⁰ *Ibid.* p. 332.

³¹ There is sufficient proof that Dugdale had great literary and antiquarian aid from friends in all his works, and without it his labours often would have been unsuccessful, and his information incomplete. In his *Warwickshire*, his assistants were Burton and Archer; in his *Monasticon*, Dodsworth, Somner and Hopkinson; in his *Baronage*, Anthony à Wood; in his *History of Saint Paul's*, archbishop Sheldon.

sidered by Dodsworth to be ready for the press, the result and the reward of their united studies. Writing to Mr. Vernon of Shakerley, a fellow-antiquary, on the 29th January 1652-53, Dugdale names that he had been eight or nine months in London entirely occupied with the *Monasticon*, at that time in the press, and says: "Soe great a task have I had to bring Mr. Dodsworth's confused collections into any order, and to perfect the 'copy' from the tower and sir Thomas Cotton's library."³² Great injustice has been done to the memory and labour of Dugdale by Dr. Whitaker and Mr. Gough, who attribute the whole merit of the undertaking to Dodsworth. Dr. Whitaker says, that as Dodsworth unfortunately died in Lancashire in August 1654, before one-tenth part of the impression of the *Monasticon* was worked off, an opportunity presented itself, which Dugdale had not the fortitude to resist, of associating his own name with that of the real compiler.³³ And Mr. Gough has asserted in still stronger language, without adducing any proof, that the two first volumes of the *Monasticon*, though published under Dodsworth's and Dugdale's names conjointly, were both collected and written totally by the former.³⁴ It may be safely affirmed that Whitaker's assertion is halting and inconclusive, and that Gough's assertion is bold and baseless.

³² *Corresp.*, p. 266.

³³ *Hist. of Richmondshire*, vol. i. p. 299.

³⁴ *Brit. Topograph.*, vol. ii. p. 395. Chalmers repeats the statement, *Biog. Dict.*, *voce* DUGDALE.

Dugdale was not frugal of praise nor indisposed to award to his friend the great merit due to him in this undertaking. Addressing Mr. Vernon of Shakerley, on the 2nd August 1651, he observed: "Mr. Dodsworth's work of *Monastery Foundations* is ready for the press, if the times were still as they have been, to vend it, in case it were printed,"³⁵ although Dugdale found it necessary afterwards to qualify the opinion which he had too hastily expressed, as he found it unfit for publication. He also mentions in no parsimonious terms the great share Dodsworth had in the work, and the names of the two antiquaries very properly appeared on the title-page—"Per Rogerum Dodsworth, Eborac. Gulielmus Dugdale, Warwic. A.D. 1655." Folio.

There is no evidence that Dugdale assumed, or attempted to assume, more than he was fairly entitled to in this great undertaking.

Somner, the accomplished Saxon scholar and the historian of Canterbury, who was equally the personal friend and coadjutor of the two historians, and who had assisted them both in their labours, writing to Dugdale on the 10th November 1654, in a somewhat querulous tone, still felt bound to state: "I am persuaded, if not the greater, yet the better part of the collection is yours;"³⁶ whilst Anthony à Wood says, that Dodsworth was a man of wonderful industry but less judgment, collecting and transcribing, but never published anything.³⁷ Nothing

³⁵ Dugdale's *Corresp.*, p. 264.

³⁶ *Ibid.* p. 282.

³⁷ Wood's *Fasti*.

seems to exist to invalidate these statements, and it may safely be assumed that Dugdale was not the utterly unscrupulous and shamelessly selfish man which he has, on insufficient evidence, been described.

The first volume of this great national work, next in importance to *Domesday Book*, was financially a failure. The booksellers had undervalued the undertaking, and the terms offered by them were so contemptible, that the money would barely have paid for the transcripts. In this dilemma the two historians determined to borrow several sums of money and themselves to defray the expense of printing and publishing.³⁸ Five years elapsed before the greater part of the copies was disposed of, nor had Dugdale money to proceed with the second volume until the first had been sold, as he took upon himself the entire expense of paper and printing, and the risk of sale. Twelve years afterwards the third volume appeared, with some valuable additions by Anthony à Wood and sir Thomas Herbert, and Dugdale's name alone appeared on the title-page. For this volume he received the sum of 50*l.* and twenty copies. As a proof of Dugdale's honourable dealing with the family of Dodsworth and of the relative interest which each had in the work, it ap-

³⁸ Dodsworth pawned six Lieger books to sir Thomas Widdrington, which are supposed to have been deposited as a security for money advanced towards defraying the expence of printing the *Monasticon*. (Dugdale's *Diary*, p. 125, Note.) "Mr. Dodsworth and Mr. Dugdale joyned together and hyred severall sums of money to defray the cost and expence thereof" — the *Monasticon*. (*Life of Dugdale*, p. 24.)

pears that in the year 1674, twenty years after Dodsworth's death, the widow of Dodsworth's son shared the profits of the sale due from the publisher, Mrs. Dodsworth receiving 35*l.* 10*s.* and Dugdale 42*l.*, so that the share of the profits, probably like the labours of the two historians, had been nearly the same.³⁹ Without at all depreciating the work of Dodsworth, it is clear that his friend was better able than himself to formulate documents, to generalise facts, and to analyse historical evidence. He planned and executed with considerable method not only the *Monasticon* but other works possessing a large and comprehensive amount of information both original and acquired, being a clever practical man of business without having any of the higher qualities of genius. It would however require a great effort of genius and an exuberant fancy to extract poetry from old charters and legal documents, unless it were such poetry as the muse of Giles Jacob gent., the great legal antiquary, produced.

It may be stated that though subsequent editions of this noble work have from time to time appeared, yet that which has superseded them all is the edition in six folio volumes, enriched by a large accession of original materials and important corrections of former errors, by John Caley esq., F.S.A., sir Henry Ellis, secretary to the Society of Antiquaries and keeper of the manuscripts in the British museum, and the rev. Bulkeley Bandinel,

³⁹ Hamper's *Life of Dugdale*, p. 137.

D.D., keeper of the Bodleian library, Oxford, fol. 1817-1830.⁴⁰

Before the Restoration he had written his *History of Warwickshire*, which had employed him nearly thirty years and had been his first literary undertaking, and it was published in 1656 in folio. The great celebrity which he had attained by his first publication not only in England but on the Continent, had paved the way for a favourable reception of his next work,—a work which has always taken the highest place in this class of historical literature, as we find in it the copious and diversified historical matter of Nichols and Surtees, but neither the lucid arrangement of Baker, nor the acute criticism of Hunter, nor the incomparable style of Whitaker. Such a history required a tenacious memory, an exact and comprehensive acquaintance with details, and a power of balancing probabilities under various circumstances; and these qualifications Dugdale possessed. His skill is displayed in disposing of his materials and bringing them together in a clear, consecutive and consistent narrative form, and his accuracy in adducing all his authorities. The learned Somner, in a letter to the author, described it, at

⁴⁰ This new edition of the *Monasticon* was published in fifty-four parts, 1817-30, at a cost of 141*l.* 15*s.* in imperial folio; large paper, proofs, 283*l.* 10*s.*; and a re-issue in 1846, eight volumes folio, 31*l.* 10*s.* The new edition contained two hundred and forty-one views of ecclesiastical edifices, monasteries, abbeys, &c., and the cost of the drawings and engraving of the plates alone amounted to *six thousand guineas*. (*Allibone*. See *Notes and Queries*, 4th series, vol. ix. p. 506, vol. x. p. 18.)

the time of its publication, as "so copious and well-stored for the matter, so curious and well-contrived for the forme — a piece indeed, without all flattery I speak it, to whose composure an industrious hand and an ingenious head, have both so well concurred as to render it, in one word, a *master-piece*. You have drawn the bridge after you and left it impossible for any man to follow you."⁴¹ And Jeremy Taylor, whom Dugdale had met at Oxford in 1642, acknowledging the present of a copy from the author, September 22nd 1656, observed: "I confesse I was greedy to see and to read y^e booke; and if I had knowne so much of it as now I doe I should have been more greedy of it; for if I have any skill in any thing it is by very much the best of any thing that ever I saw in that kind."⁴² And in our century Dr. Whitaker has observed, that "there are works which scrupulous accuracy united with stubborn integrity, has elevated to the rank of legal evidence. Such is Dugdale's *Warwickshire*."⁴³

Although Dugdale witnessed the sun of Royalism set in the deepest gloom at Whitehall he lived to see and to rejoice in its rise with almost unparalleled splendour at the Restoration⁴⁴ and keep in the ascendancy during the remainder of his life. On the 18th June 1660 he was advanced to the honour of Norroy King at Arms, and he

⁴¹ *Corresp.*, p. 309.

⁴² *Heber's Life* (Eden's ed.), vol. i. p. lviii.

⁴³ *Hist. of Craven*. Advertisement.

⁴⁴ "1660. May 10. I proclaymed the King in Coleshill: there being present S^r Cl.[ement] Fisher, S^r G. Devereux, S^r C. Adderley, M^r Lisle, and divers other gentlemen," &c. (*Diary*, p. 105.)

had done much to justify his elevation to so important a position. His long official experience in his profession of arms, his acquaintance with genealogy and heraldic nomenclature, with antiquarian literature and documentary evidence, as well as his clear judgment in the determination of difficult and intricate questions of descent, which were sure to come under his notice, had already secured him a distinguished literary name, and no one seemed to have been trained for the office like himself, and therefore any other appointment would have been detrimental to the College of arms. Nor had his devoted loyalty and fine patriotic spirit been forgotten by the light-hearted and ungrateful king whose cause, as well as that of the kingdom, Dugdale had served so well.

In 1662 he published his *History of Embanking and Draining the Great Level*. In 1666 appeared his *Origines Juridiciales*, being a history of the law courts with biographical notices of their great officers. In the same year he methodized and published at the solicitation of archbishop Sheldon and the earl of Clarendon two volumes of sir Henry Spelman's *Collection of the Provincial Councils in England* and also his *Glossary*, and these are only some of the more important of his publications.

The College of arms had its "deputies" in various parts of the country, and Mr. King, the late able and excellent York herald, was of opinion that some commission was officially granted to them. The powers were probably not minutely defined, which occasionally led to the paramount claims of the earl marshal and his supe-

rior officers not being strictly regarded. This seems to have been the case with the Holmes' of Chester, whose hereditary love of genealogy and long connection with the College of arms led them to be looked upon as the great heralds of the north, and they appear to have exercised an authority and to have enjoyed a reputation hardly inferior to that of the college itself. As early as the year 1644, when Dugdale was himself a subordinate herald in the college, he confronted Holme the Chester arms painter⁴⁵ and destroyed his work, erected, we may suppose not without some authority, in one of the churches of that city. Holme, at the instigation of the family by whom he had been employed, re-erected the condemned atchievement in the same church. The civil wars at that time found other work for Dugdale, and the Puritans disregarding what they deemed puerile vanities, Holme, who was a royalist, went on in his heraldic career unchecked by any authority. But the times changed, "the noble science" revived, and the heralds it was found, had lost none of their ancient power, whilst Norroy, now known as a learned historian, was pleasantly basking in the sunshine of court favour. The visitation of Lancashire and Cheshire had brought again to his

⁴⁵ This was Randle Holme the third and best of the antiquaries of that name, and the author of *The Academie of Armourie*, fol. 1688, a book now scarce and little known, but full of curious information connected with heraldry and antiquarian lore. The voluminous MS. collections of the four Randle Holmes, relating principally to Cheshire and Lancashire, are preserved in the British museum.

actual notice the inconvenient proceedings of his old adversary the Chester arms painter. Norroy received about the 30th May 1665 a letter from his antiquarian friend Theophilus Howorth of Howorth hall near Rochdale esq., who was at that time following his profession as a physician in Manchester, and who seems to have been well disposed to favour the herald in the vindication of his rights as well as in his pursuit of power and emolument, furnishing him with information to the prejudice of Randle Holme,⁴⁶ whom he described as "not

⁴⁶ "Dr. Howorth to Mr. Dugdale.

Sr The youth Will^m Swindell wholly employes his time in writeinge, and I have here sent you what he writ yesterday, and shall each fourteene dayes send you new ones. Sr I desire you let nothinge be done to the prejudice of the noble person that onely transgressed by misguidance, nor my name bee mentioned in the business; and thereby you may doe yourselfe right and I receive no injury by informeing you, that Holme of Chester hath lately done so much work at a funerall solemnity as hee received for his part 40*l*. and marshalled the business himselfe: the spurs, gantlet, sword, coat, banners, hearse, and horse in black, led, and mourners to attend the solemnity and hearse were all there, at a B^{rs} funerall. I onely give you this notice that if hee have invaded your right you may doe what you thinke good to prevent future insolent intrusion of p^{rs}ons not legally qualified to marshall such solemnities. Sr I wish you a continuall health and long life, that you may go on in perfecting those things that are for the hon^r of our nation and reviving those antiquities which without timely inquiry and search would inevitably perish. I shall as a faithfull and reall frend serve you in any thinge in the power of

Y^r reall affectionate frend and servant,

Manchester, May the 30th, —65.

T. HOWORTH.

For William Dugdale Esq^{re} Norroy Kinge of Armes,

at the Herald's Office, neere St. Paul's, London." (*Corresp.*, p. 364.)

legally qualified" to marshal funerals especially the imposing pageant at the funeral of sir Ralph Assheton of Middleton bart. to which he referred. And yet Randle Holme, in a letter addressed to Dugdale on the 11th

Theophilus Howorth was the fourth son but eventually heir of Edmund Howorth of Howorth hall near Rochdale gent., and of his wife Elizabeth, daughter of William Asheton of Clegg hall esq. He was baptised at Rochdale on the 2nd January 1613-14, educated at the grammar school, Rochdale, and entered of Magdalen college, Cambridge, but whether he graduated at the usual time is unknown. He became M.D. 2nd July 1661, and on the 8th July 1669 was incorporated in the university of Oxford. (Wood's *Fasti*, p. 850.) He gave to Brasenose college a large silver tankard, with an inscription and his arms engraven upon it, yet remaining in the college. He was the faithful Argus of Dugdale in Lancashire, and an intimate personal friend and correspondent, although this is the only letter printed by Mr. Hamper in the *Correspondence*, and he had been unable to discover who the Doctor was. A large collection of his antiquarian and family papers have been abstracted in the *Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xi. pp. 1-151. Dr. Howorth was a painstaking antiquary, and one of the most loyal and devoted subjects of the king during the civil war. At the Restoration his loyalty was recognized in an elaborate and carefully written testimonial attested by the autograph signatures of lord Derby, lord Molyneux, and more than a score of the most opulent and distinguished heads of families in Lancashire and Cheshire; and the king placed him in the commission of the peace for the palatinate and specially granted him an augmentation to his arms in commemoration of his patriotism.

It is worthy of note that he had in his muniment room original deeds and evidences of his ancestors in unbroken succession from the time of Henry II. to his own, and all these were examined and abstracted by Dugdale; and a pedigree written on vellum of marvellous size with richly emblazoned arms and vouchers in the margin, deduced and authenticated by the autograph and official seal of Dugdale, still exists and had been examined by Dr. Whitaker (*Whalley*, Add., p. 544, 3rd ed.), but is unknown in the College of arms. In 1613 and 1664-5 a few meagre

December 1661, described himself as "a friend to the court" of heralds, and as one whose position entitled him to ask a favour, as he "was endeavouring to advance the credit of the office."⁴⁷ The merits of Randle Holme and his great services were all overlooked by Dugdale. There can be but one opinion that he was a skilled herald, a good genealogist, and possessed of a vast treasure house of archæological knowledge. He and several of his ancestors had been engaged almost a century in the same pursuits which had rendered Dugdale so distinguished, and without the Wodenotes, Cookes and Holmes, heraldry and genealogy would hardly have been in Cheshire, and in the presence of that fact all questions

descents only were recorded at the Visitations. The most remarkable feature in the history of Dr. Howorth is his magnificent claim that his house was the parent stock of the ducal house of Howard; and the claim was allowed and received, as Dr. Whitaker says, by "the capacious faith of Dugdale," and attested under his own hand, "without a shadow of proof"! In the *Baronage*, published ten years after this fatal admission, Dugdale is ominously silent on the subject of the Rochdale Howards.

Dr. Howorth succeeded in 1657 to the small family estate on the death of his young nephew, Robert Howorth esq., a barrister of Gray's inn, unmarried. The Doctor married Mary, daughter of Henry Ashurst of Ashurst esq., and widow of Andrew Stone, citizen and merchant tailor of London, by whom he had a son and a daughter, who survived to maturity, and the family became extinct in the direct male line on the death of the rev. Dr. Radcliffe Howorth, grandson of Theophilus, in 1768. Dr. Theophilus Howorth died at Manchester on the 9th April and was buried in the Collegiate church on the 12th of the same month, 1671, aged 57 years. (*Register Book*.) His short will is dated 31st March 1671, and was proved at Chester. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xi. p. 151.)

⁴⁷ *Corresp.*, p. 358.

of fees, banners and penons become to posterity of secondary importance. The rights of the college ought certainly to have been guarded, and its rules, if rules it had, properly administered. Nor does there seem to have been any maladministration of them on the part of Randle Holme. If it may be doubted that there was an absence of legally constituted authority, there were at least efficiency and ability. His popularity in Lancashire and Cheshire was great, his management good, and his fees probably large; but then it was contended by Dugdale that official etiquette was molested and precedent invaded. No indulgence could be shown such a man, no sympathy with his labours expressed, and his assumed delegated powers were utterly ignored. He might be a good officer, but he was not a good official of the heralds' college. He had a ruler and he was to feel his power. Dugdale interfered, perhaps not wrongly but meanly, and his conduct to his subordinate was not of the chivalrous character, but clearly influenced by mercenary or at least by monetary motives. He made no secret of his hostility to a brother antiquary and fellow-herald, and determined to prosecute him in the law courts. Randle Holme's sole basis of his justification of marshalling funerals, preparing pedigrees, emblazoning arms and collecting, registering and preserving antiquarian and historical materials, was the commission which he and his forefathers had received from preceding heralds. Dugdale argued that the "deputies" were not the officers of the college but of individual heralds, and that their

powers might be withdrawn, but assuredly ceased with the officers who conferred them. There was probably a difference of opinion among the lawyers on the subject, and an action at law was commenced against Holme, not in Cheshire where the popular feeling in his favour was strongly pronounced, but in the county of Stafford where the jury would be at least uninfluenced by personal considerations. We may conclude that the writ to remove the *venu* was the act of Dugdale, whose opposition was resolute throughout the whole business.

The opposition to any heraldic supremacy, not only in the northern counties but elsewhere, had been growing during the civil war and had not subsided with the return of the monarchy and constitution; but it might have been foreseen that the prerogatives of the College of arms would not be foregone by its officers, and that the holders of such privileges would not be deprived of their rights by a court of law. Dugdale gained a verdict, and if Randle Holme afterwards wished to participate in the benefits of the court of chivalry, he would be compelled to do so on terms to be dictated by, I fear, his jealous rival.

The King of arms, arrayed in his robes, wig and gloves, now proceeded to wield his sceptre in his northern and decaying realm, with all due promptitude and efficiency, in the very presence of his vanquished brother and subject.

It is recorded that on the 9th April 1667, the year before he obtained his verdict, he rode to Manchester, and

the next day went to Middleton and "pulled down the atchievements hung up by Holme of Chester at the funeral of Sir Raphe Ashton K^t and B^t 2 May 1665, and returned to Manchester that night."⁴⁸ And on the very day after his triumph at the assize at Stafford he posted direct to Holmes Chapel in Cheshire, and on the 14th he "puld down the atchievements hung up in Nether Peover church for Mr. Cholmley of Holford, and those in Budworth for Merbury of Merbury, and rode that night to S^r Peter Leycester's at Tabley."⁴⁹ Dugdale's verdict seems to have inspired him with the iconoclastic spirit of the more extreme Puritans. Two days after these exploits he proceeded on horseback, like a knight errant, to Biddulph in Staffordshire, to the discomfort of Randle Holme, and there pulled down the atchievement hung up for sir John Bowyer and his lady.⁵⁰ Nor was his zeal against the Chester antiquary extinguished yet. On the 4th of August in the same year, we find him at Ingestrie with his steady friend and fellow antiquary, Walter Chetwynd esq., but he had important duties to discharge, for Randle Holme's work had not yet been broken down in that place "with axes and hammers." Dugdale's stay was brief as he was on his way to Chester, and remaining one night with sir Thomas Delves at Doddington and another with sir Thomas Mainwaring at Baddeley, he proceeded to Cholmondeley castle and remained the guest of lord Cholmondeley for

⁴⁸ *Diary*, p. 126.⁴⁹ *Ibid.* p. 128.⁵⁰ *Ibid.* p. 129.

a few days.⁵¹ No doubt the old herald of Chester heard with some dismay of the near approach of his resolute and formidable foe, who sought by every means, except courtesy and conciliation, to make the gentry of the North acquainted with his proceedings. On the 11th August 1669 Norroy appeared at Chester, and found that his former acts had been persistently disregarded, his office again invaded, and his authority treated with contempt. His old personal friends sir Peter Leycester and sir Thomas Mainwaring were, as he well knew, formidable literary antagonists, but never proceeded to the extremities which marked the professional animosity of himself and Randle Holme. The latter braved all the risks of legal punishments and penalties, which had been severe and exemplary, and the former continued bent on his destruction. He records: At Chester, "where I pulld down those atchievements w^{ch} Holmes the paynter had set up again in S^t John's church for alderman Walley, w^{ch} I took down in A^o 1644. And that night I rode to Chirke in Flintshire [sir T. Middleton's house] wth M^r Chomley of Vale Royall, to view what was hung up by Holmes y^e paynter, at S^t F. Middleton's funerall."⁵² In a letter of this date, addressed to his personal friend, Mr. Gregory King, and which had been brought rather unnecessarily under Dugdale's notice, Holme had said that Norroy's proceedings would be of no advantage to him (Norroy), for that he (Holme) would work any thing

⁵¹ *Diary*, p. 129.

⁵² *Ibid.*

that gentlemen should set him to do, and that they would order their own concerns, as for example, Mrs. Frances Booth's funeral was set out by sir John Booth without consultation of the heralds.⁵³ Gentlemen did not bear supposed injuries patiently, although they were powerless to avenge the King of the Province, but wished to act independently of him.

In the year following Dugdale was again in Cheshire. 1670, August 16th, he was with sir Peter Leycester at Tabley, and the next day at lord Delamere's; but the great object of his visit was not accomplished until he arrived on the 18th at Budworth, where he pulled down and defaced those achievements "which Holme the paynter of Chester had hung *up again* for M^r Marbury w^{ch} I puld down *once before*." ⁵⁴ On that night he rode to lord Cholmondeley's house, and on the 19th he went to Eston (Eastham ?) in Wyrall, where he pulled down and defaced two penons "which Holmes had hung up in the church for M^r Poole of Poole; and that night lodg'd at Chester." Having stayed two or three days with lord

⁵³ *Diary*, p. 130. Randle Holme's brother-in-law was the industrious Dr. Richard Keurden the antiquary, who lies buried in Leyland churchyard, and both of them were the intimate friends of Gregory King the herald, who in January 1669 visited Holme at Chester. (*Harl. MS.* 2042; Baines' *Hist. Lanc.*, vol. i. p. 210.) Gregory King was Dugdale's clerk, and accompanied him in his Visitation of Lancashire. (*Visit. Lanc.* 1664-5, Introd. p. iv.) He was an admirable heraldic artist, but was badly paid by Dugdale. (*Diary*, p. 126.) King's subsequent great marriage but mesalliance perhaps brought him more honour than happiness.

⁵⁴ *Diary*, p. 132.

Cholmondeley he went on the 22nd to Chirke, where he "puld down and defaced divers penons and other atchievements hung by Holmes for S^r Thomas Middleton and his son." ⁵⁵

It must be admitted that the old families stood nobly by their colours until Dugdale hauled them down, and even after the outrage, when his back was turned, they nailed them up again. Nor does it appear that the Stafford verdict had satisfactorily settled the point in dispute, for if Holme was crushed, the gentry do not seem to have been convinced that either he or they had exceeded their powers, and consequently they still continued to exercise them. All this was in accordance with the spirit of the time, which was as much to blame as either of the disputants. Men were self-willed and outspoken, and hated moderate measures. In the midst of these annoyances he continued his literary labours, and after the toil of thirty years published, in the year 1675-76, his great work entitled *The Baronage of England*; of which Mr. Hunter observes that it is "a work abounding in the most valuable information, and far less inaccurate than a first attempt of the kind might reasonably be expected, where one object was to recal many half-perished names, and to arrange them in exact genealogical order, a work of which none can comprehend the nicety and difficulty but those who have actually made the experiment." ⁵⁶ Mr. Mitford says that Gray seldom closed his laborious

⁵⁵ *Ibid.* p. 133.

⁵⁶ *Hist. of Hallamshire*, p. 30.

inquiries till he had exhausted the means of further investigation, and that to him even "the genealogical researches of Dugdale were incomplete."⁵⁷ In the second edition he was materially assisted in the corrections and additions by Anthony à Wood.

On the 20th February 1676-77 sir Edward Walker, Garter, died. Dugdale had paid him a visit in his illness a few months previously at Clopton, near Stratford-upon-Avon,⁵⁸ and would not forget that Garter had been his predecessor in all his various gradations in the college. There was a sharp contest on the subject of the appointment to the vacant place between the king and the earl marshal and his deputy, the king claiming the nomination as sovereign of the most noble order of the Garter, and the earl in right of his hereditary office as chief of the college and according to ancient precedent. Both the royal and the noble disputant had their own friends in view, and it is humiliating to have to record that although Dugdale was obviously the one man living who was the best fitted for the office and had earned it in many ways, he was almost accidentally appointed, not in recognition of past services, but merely as a third party to terminate the dispute of the rival claimants to the patronage. On the 3rd April 1677 he was nominated, and on the 24th May was created, Garter by the earl of Peterborough, deputy earl marshal,⁵⁹ and on the 25th he received the

⁵⁷ *Corresp. of Gray and Mason*, with Notes by the Rev. John Mitford, p. xx. pref. 1853, 8vo.

⁵⁸ *Diary*, p. 138.

⁵⁹ *Corresp.*, p. 407.

accolade of knighthood, the king himself according to ancient custom putting the badge of the order about his neck.⁶⁰

He found the Garter's tower or official residence at Windsor castle in a dilapidated condition, and expended about 400*l.* in the repairs of the house the year after his appointment.⁶¹ His income was 100*l.* a year, which he received out of the customs of the port of London, and the expences connected with his new office amounted in the first year to more than one half of his annual salary.⁶² He had however obtained a position which must have been peculiarly gratifying to him, although the evening of life had arrived and his sun was about to set. He was now 72, and it might seem that he was somewhat reluctant to accept the honour which was forced upon him by others, fearing that the small emoluments of the office and his own very moderate estate would scarcely enable him to support the dignity of knighthood.⁶³

In 1684 he lost his old antiquarian friend, Ralph Sheldon of Besley in Worcestershire esq., who bequeathed all his manuscript pedigrees and other papers (not written with his own hand) to the heralds' office, and Anthony à Wood was consulted by the family on the carrying out of the bequest. Dugdale roundly charged old Anthony with dishonourably keeping back some of the valuable manuscripts which Mr. Sheldon had designed for the heralds, and the bitter and sarcastic remarks of Wood,

⁶⁰ *Diary*, p. 139.

⁶¹ Wood, *Ashmolean MS.* 8492. Hamper.

⁶² *Diary*, p. 140.

⁶³ *Corresp.*, p. 408.

smarting under the charge, must have been peculiarly offensive to Dugdale. Some at least of Dugdale's suspicions were not without foundation, whilst part of the information he had received was inaccurate. Dugdale had deliberately accused Dr. Kuerden, the Lancashire antiquary, with having improperly retained in his possession four of Mr. Sheldon's manuscripts, but, as Anthony wrote in his friend's vindication and his own, "to do y^e man right," he had only two, and Dugdale was simply requested to obtain possession of them.⁶⁴ And yet, when it might have been supposed that the quarrel between the two impatient authors had extinguished their friendship for ever, Wood, in the same fierce letter, without the expression of a kind or genial word, desired Dugdale to send him full replies to nine special biographical queries, which information he wished to use in his incomparable *Athenæ*.⁶⁵ It seems probable that the violent ebullition of his anger was over, and that he thought his old friend would not be very eager to retaliate. Can it be truly said,

"Nor rough nor barren are the winding ways
Of hoar antiquity, but strown with flowers?"⁶⁶

He ranked amongst his personal friends, as might have been expected, some of the greatest men of letters of the century. He corresponded with bishop Jeremy Taylor and sir Thomas Brown; and if he did not know Milton it might either arise from the unsettled state of the time, or

⁶⁴ *Corresp.*, p. 452.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.* p. 455.

⁶⁶ Rev. T. Warton B.D.: Ode written on a blank leaf of the *Monasticon*.

more probably from their opposite religious and political views. His friends were also Clarendon, the lord keeper Bridgeman (of whom he had as good an opinion as of his wife a bad one), Thomas Blount the author of the curious work on *Tenures* and the *Law Dictionary*, Somner the author of the *Saxon Dictionary*, the publication of which Dugdale promoted, Wood, Sheldon, bishop Gilbert Burnet a whig, and dean Granville a tory. The last named conscientious divine, addressing Dugdale on the 3rd November 1683, observes that he had found him "to be, what is very hard to find even among the clergy, I mean, a true Churchman, a lover of order and exact conformity, not allowing any liberty to exalt private prudence above the Church's. A loyal and learned man, an eminent champion for our Common Prayer Book, and true to the king and constitution."⁶⁷ Dryden and the "magnificent Dorset," as Macaulay calls him, do not seem to have been amongst his friends.

Sir William Dugdale died on the 10th February 1685-6 at Blythe hall, in his eighty-first year, after a few days' illness occasioned by a cold contracted by tarrying too long in the moist meadows near his house;⁶⁸ or as Anthony à Wood writes, "by attending too much to his worldly concerns;"⁶⁹ although his means were small and the proportions of his household very moderate. His remains were deposited in a stone coffin in a little vault

⁶⁷ *Remains of Dr. Granville*, dean of Durham, Surtees soc.; Dugdale's *Corresp.*, p. 428.

⁶⁸ *Life of Dugdale*, p. 41. Anstis.

⁶⁹ Wood's *Fasti*.

which in the year 1676 he had himself prepared in the chancel of Shustoke church ; and where his wife, to whom he had been married nearly fifty-nine years, had been buried in 1681, at the age of 75. He died in the extreme of life in the full possession and perfection of his matured intellectual faculties, and had conducted, only a few months before his decease, a work through the press, so that he had died, like an old knight, in harness, the ink in his pen scarcely dry, and the last proof just corrected. The inscription on his tomb was written by himself, and in writing it he must have sorrowfully felt that the "pomp of heraldry," as well as the other "glories of our state," as one of his contemporaries expressed it, were "shadows, not substantial things." His son John succeeded to the inheritance, was connected with the College of arms, became Norroy and was knighted in 1685-86, and dying in the year 1700 left a son William and a grandson John. At the death of the latter in 1749, unmarried, the estate passed by will to his nephew Richard Geast, eldest son of Richard Geast esq. by his sister Jane Dugdale, and to his heirs male. This gentleman assumed the surname and arms of Dugdale in 1799, and died in 1806. He was succeeded by his son, Dugdale Stratford Dugdale esq. M.P. for the county of Warwick, who dying in 1836 left issue by his first wife, the hon. Elizabeth Curzon, daughter of Assheton viscount Curzon and Dorothy, sister of Richard earl Grosvenor, an only son, William Stratford Dugdale esq. M.P., who married in 1827 a sister of Edward first baron Portman.

On the 15th May 1667 Dugdale has recorded that he delivered to the office of arms "a fair *copy*" of his Visitation of Lancashire,⁷⁰ in a volume bound up in russet

⁷⁰ In Salford Hundred these appeared and entred their descents, [1664-5]:

Alkrington	Mr Robert Lever		John Lightbound Esq
Bentcliffe	Mr John Valentine		Mr Will: Birom
Barton	Mr George Legh	Ancotes	Nich: Moseley Esq
	— Sorrocold	Nuthurst	Mr Sam: Sandford
Bradshaw	John Bradshaw Esq	Middleton	Sr Raph Ashton Bt
Barlow	Tho: Barlow Esq	Moston	Mr James Lightbowne
	Sr Edw. Mosley	Oldham	Mr Josuah Cudworth
Birch	Mr Tho: Birch		Mr Oldham now living in Manchester
	Mr Raph Worsley		
Castleton	John Newton	Wardley	Roger Downes Esq
Strangways	Mr John Hartley	Shaw	Leonard Egerton Esq
Chetham	Mr Edw: Chetham		Mr Starkey
Denton	Mr Holland	Rachdale	Gabraell Gartside
Elton	Tho: Greenhalgh Esq		Mr James Scofeld
Hulton	Will: Hulton Esq		Mr Alexander Buter- worth
Peele	Mr Roger Kenion		Mr Buckley
Hopwood	Mr John Hopwood		Mr Chadwick of Healey
Stubley	Rob: Holt of Stubley Esq		Mr Sam: Hamer
Broughton	Mr Ferdinando Stanley	Salford	Mr Jonathan Chadwick
Wardley	Roger Downes Esq		Mr John Byrom
Irelam	Mr Tho: Lathom	Shepley	Mr Rob: Ashton
Heape	Mr Will: Bamford	Salford	Mr Edw: Davenport
Kersley	Mr Will: Hulme	Turton	George Chetham Esq
Longworth	Mr Tho: Lacy	Todmerden	Mr Charles Ratcliffe
Lostock	Francis Anderton Esq		Mr Stansfeld
Darcy Lever	Mr Rob: Lever	Tawnton	Mr John Chadwick
Manchester	Mr Tho: Beck	Hough	Sr Edw: Moseley Bt
	Mr Ric: Herrick	Trafford	Sr Cecill Trafford Bt
	Mr Theoph: Howorth		

Dugdale's *autograph MS. penes me.*

leather and clasp.⁷¹ And on the 30th June 1669 he records that he delivered to the same guardians the *first* copies of all his Visitations, in four volumes.⁷² These Visitation books, as they are called, contain the pedigrees of the gentry, signed generally by some member of the family and attested by the herald. They were compiled under the authority of a commission granted by writ of privy seal to the Kings of arms, the earliest of which is dated in 1528 and the last in 1686. These warrants were issued about every twenty-five years, but there was no fixed or settled time.⁷³ The Lancashire Visitation book of Dugdale of 1664-65 contains about two hundred and seventy pedigrees in the tabular form, occupying more than three hundred and twenty pages, besides numerous sketchings of arms, as there is scarcely a pedigree without a shield of arms attached.

It is necessary to state that all the pedigrees here printed are carefully and accurately transcribed, from the letter A down to the letter S, from sir William Dugdale's MS. in the College of arms, and that the expense of obtaining these official copies is a formidable item in the accounts of the CHETHAM SOCIETY, although the rev. George Hornby B.D. and colonel Egerton Leigh liberally contributed 20*l.* towards the expense. The few remaining pedigrees succeeding the letter S have been taken from a copy of Dugdale's Visitation, with occasional additions by his personal friend Hopkinson, the Yorkshire

⁷¹ *Diary*, p. 127.

⁷² *Diary*, p. 131.

⁷³ Moule's *Bibl. Heraklica*, p. 559.

antiquary, which, on being compared with the original, appears as nearly as possible identical with it, except that it is not in a tabular form. It is somewhat remarkable that no exact copy of Dugdale's Lancashire Visitation is known to exist except in the College of arms.

It would be unjust indiscriminately to discredit the arduous labours and to impugn the genealogical veracity of the heralds of the seventeenth century, but their pedigrees ought most assuredly to be received with great caution, and few of them to be regarded as indisputably correct unless tested by documentary evidence. It was never intended that the Tabard should protect the errors or sanction the mistakes even of Dugdale.

F. R. R.

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Page 12. Note that the first two lines of the manuscript are
written in Cambridge in 1611. The second line is written in the
low of Maymott. The third line is written in the low of Maymott.
chose a fellow of the University of Cambridge in the second
year.

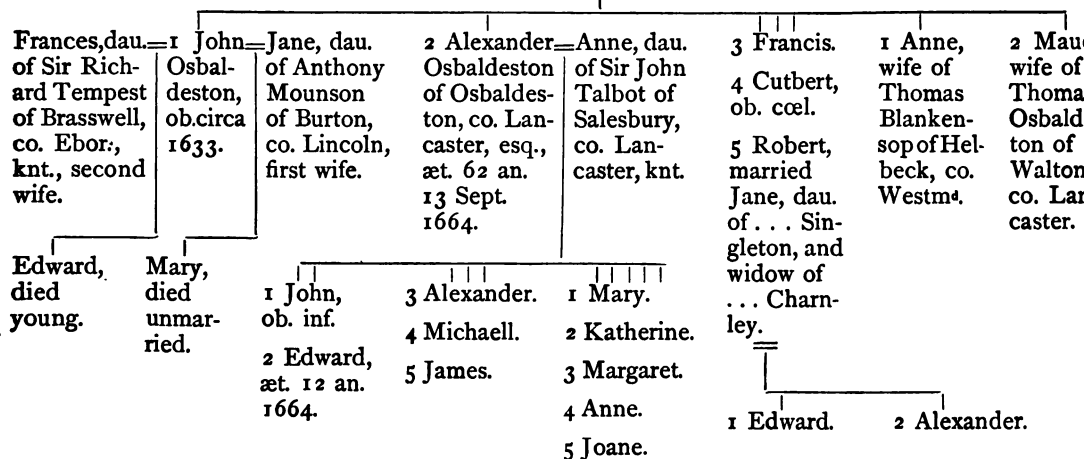
“ And straight before him lay a dusty heap
Of ancient legers, books of evidence,
Old blazon'd pedigrees and antique rolls,
(Which made the son full oft beget the father,
And give to maiden ladies fruitful issue,)
Torn parish registers, probates and testaments —
From which, with cunning art and sage contrivance,
He fairly culléd divers pedigrees . . .
. he knows
The reverence due to hoar antiquity,
Nor DUGDALE scorns, nor CAMDEN's learned page.”
R. Surtees, Esq.

Osbaldeston of Osbaldeston.

Arms. — Argent, a mascle sable, between three pellets.

Crest. — On a horse argent, caparisoned, sable, a man in armour holding in his dexter hand a sword, proper, and bear on his sinister arm an escocheon of the arms.

Sir Edward Osbaldeston = Mary, dau. and
of Osbaldeston, ob. circa sole heir of
1636. Francis Faring-
ton of Hutton
Grange, co. Lan-
caster, esq.



Blakeburne, 13 Sept. 1664.

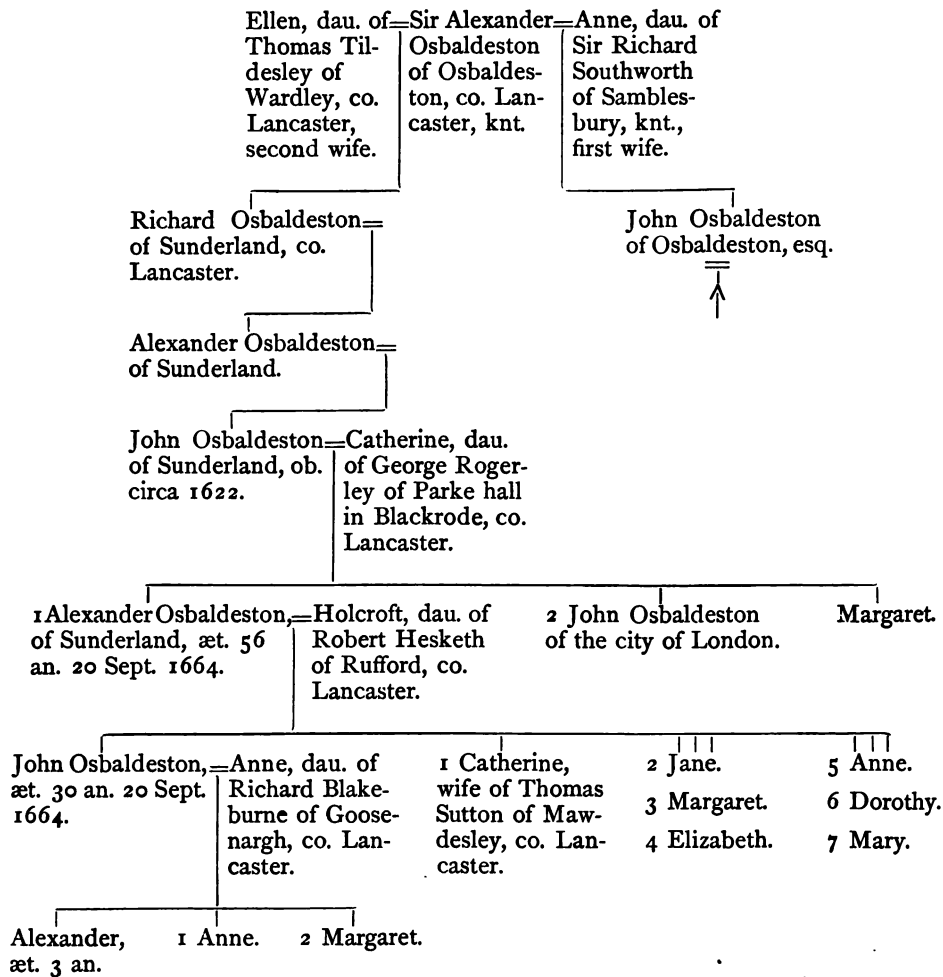
Alexander Osbaldeston.

6 *Visitation of Lancashire by Sir William Dugdale, 1664-5.*

Osbaldeston of Sunderland.

Arms.— Argent, a mascle, sable, between three pellets, a canton, gules.

Crest.— As Osbaldeston of Osbaldeston, p. 225.



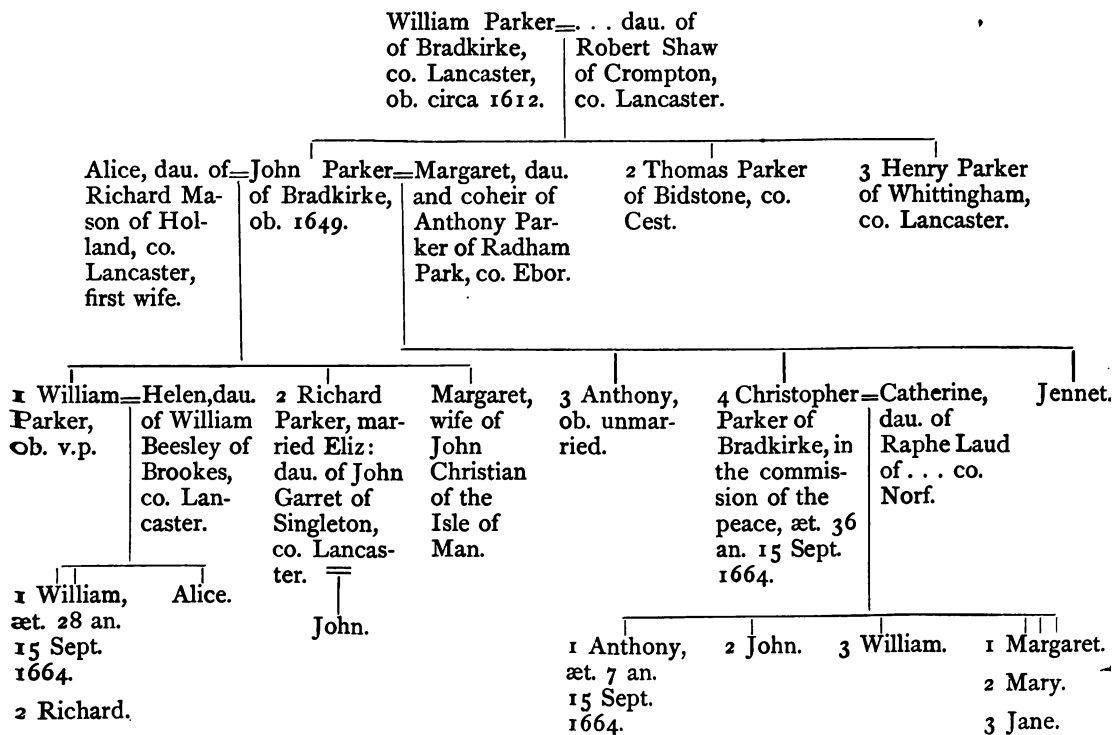
Preston, 20 Sept. 1664.

John Osbaldeston.

Parker of Bradkirke.

Arms. — Argent, a chevron, gules, between three mullets, sable, on a chief azure three stags' heads, caboshed, or.

Crest. — A stag's head, coupéd, or.

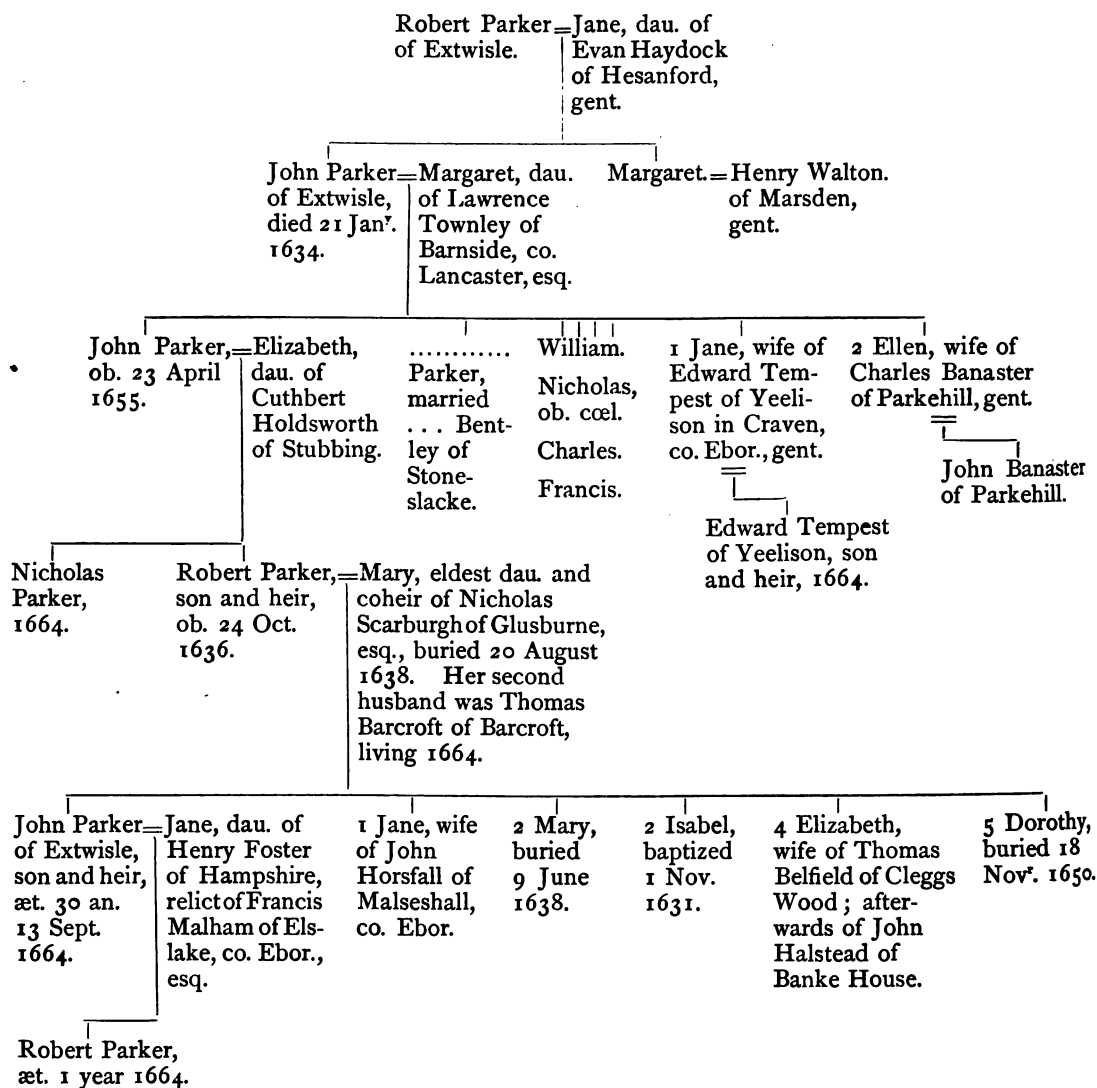


Garstang, 15 Sept. 1664.

Chr: Parker.

Parker of Extwisle.

Arms. — None recorded.

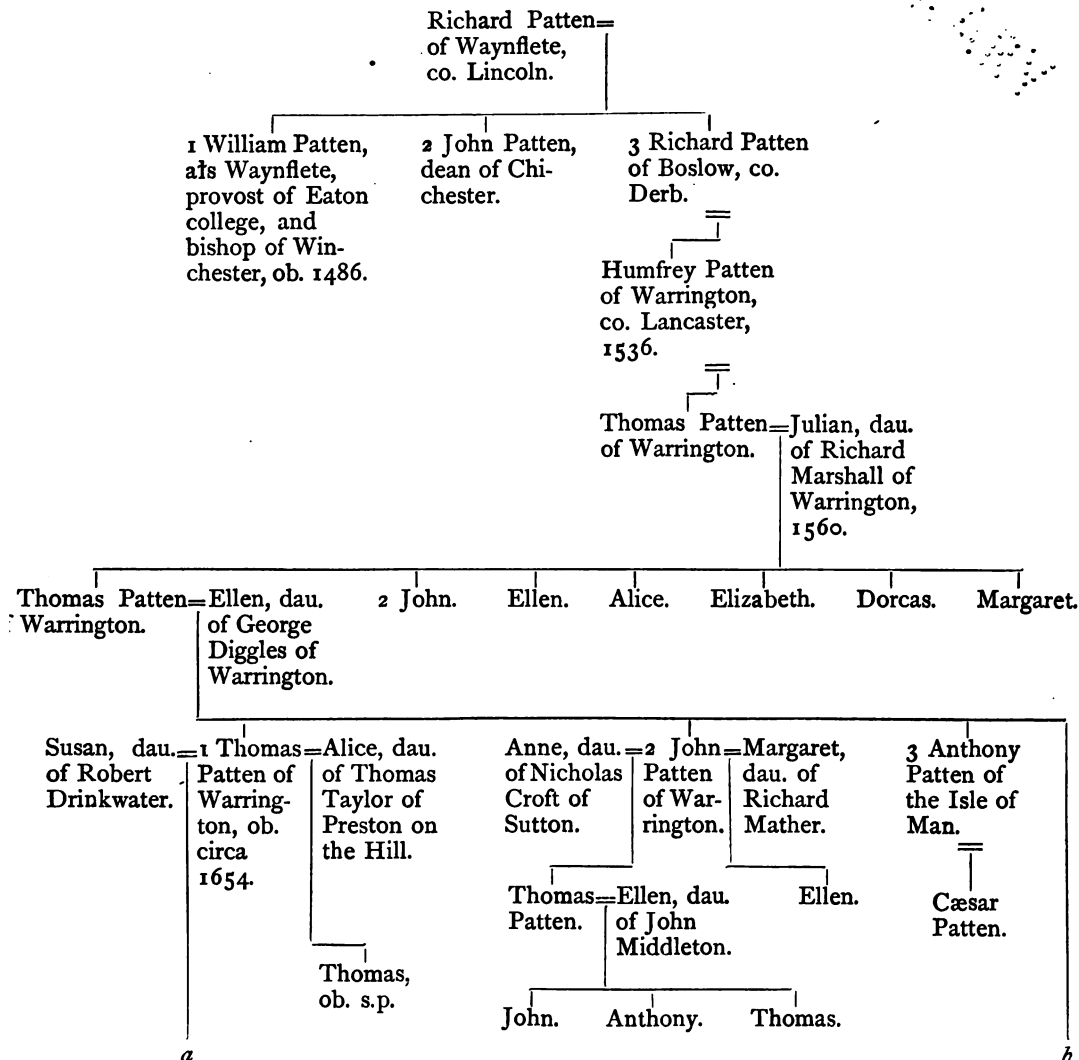


Blakeburne, 13 Sept. 1664.

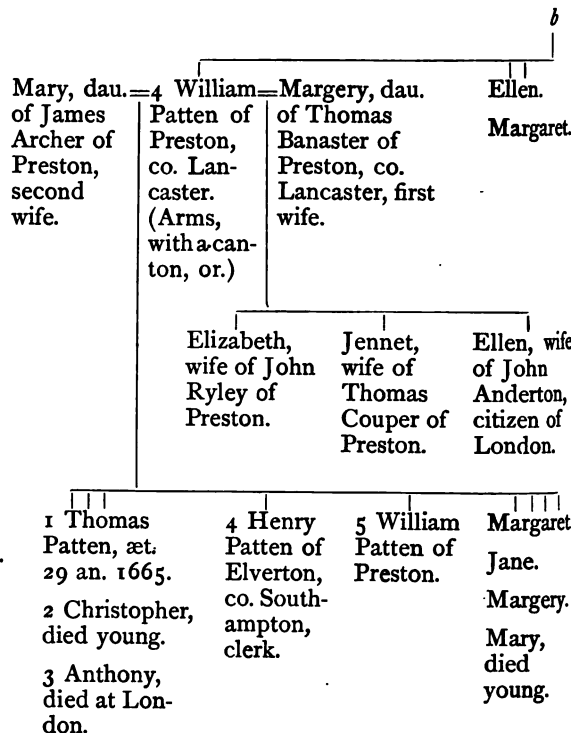
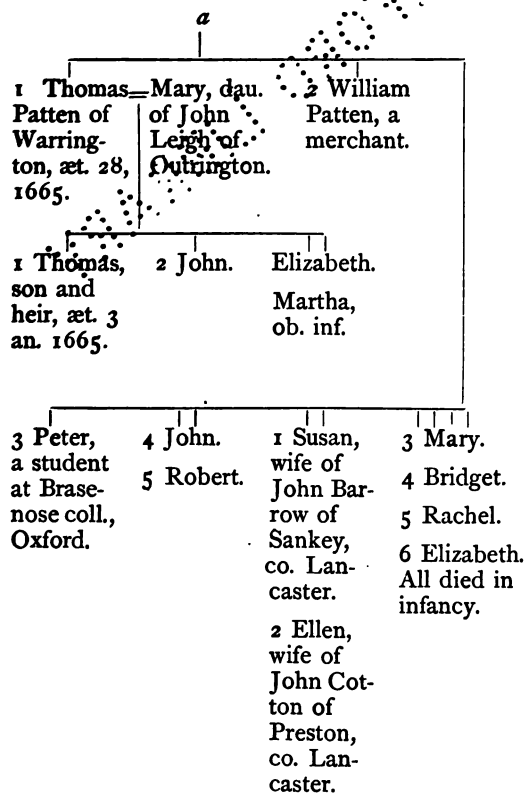
fo: Parker.

Patten of Warrington.

Arms. — Lozengy, ermine and sable, a canton, gules.



230 *Visitation of Lancashire by Sir William Dugdale, 1664-5.*



Ormeskirke, 8 April 1665.

Pennington of Pennington.

Arms. — Quarterly : 1. Or, five fusils conjoined in fess, azure ; 2. Argent, a cross moline, sable ; 3. Argent, three bars, gules, on a canton of the second, a cinquefoil of the first ; 4. Argent, a lion rampant, vert.

Joseph Pennington=Isabel, dau. of
of Pennington, co. Avery Copley
Lancaster, and of Batley, co.
Moncaster, co. Ebor., widow
Cumberland, esq., of Sir . . .
ob. circa 1640. Savile of How-
ley, co. Ebor.,
knt.

William Pennington=Katherine, dau.
of Pennington and of Richard Sher-
Moncaster, esq., ob. bourne of Stani-
in August 1652. hurst, co. Lan-
caster, esq.

Bridget, wife of
Sir William
Huddleston of
Millum castle,
co. Cumberland,
knt.

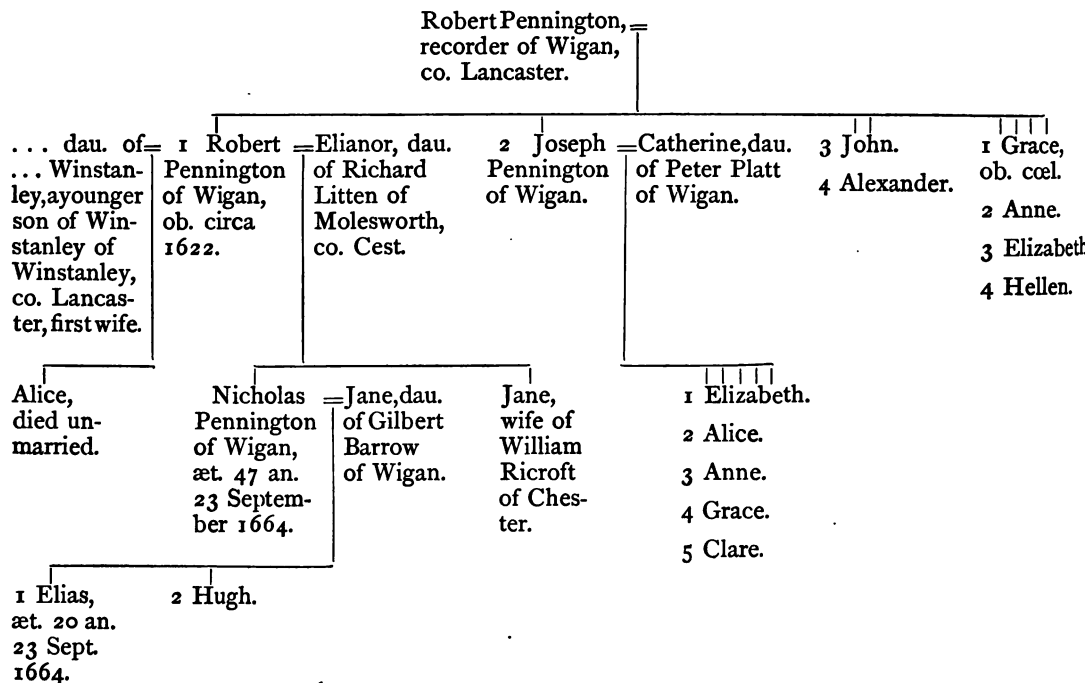
1 Joseph=Margaret, Penning- dau. of ton of John Penning- Fleet- ton and wood of Moncas- Penwor- ter, esq., tham, co. ob. 1659. Lancaster, esq.	2 Alan Pennington, physic in the city of Ches- ter, 1664.	3 Richard Pennington of Salford, an utter barister-at- law.	4 William. Isabel.	1 Isabel.	2 Catherine, wife of Sir Jeffrey Sha- kerley of Shakerley, co. Lancas- ter, knt.	3 Elizabeth, wife of Sir Roger Brad- shaugh of the Hagh, co. Lancas- ter, knt.	4 Bridget, wife of Thomas Hever of Staynton, co. Ebor., esq.
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William Pennington
of Pennington and
Moncaster, esq., æt.
9 an. 16 March 1664.

Lancaster, 16 March 1664.

Pennington of Wigan.

Arms. — Or, five fusils conjoined in fess, azure, a canton, gules.

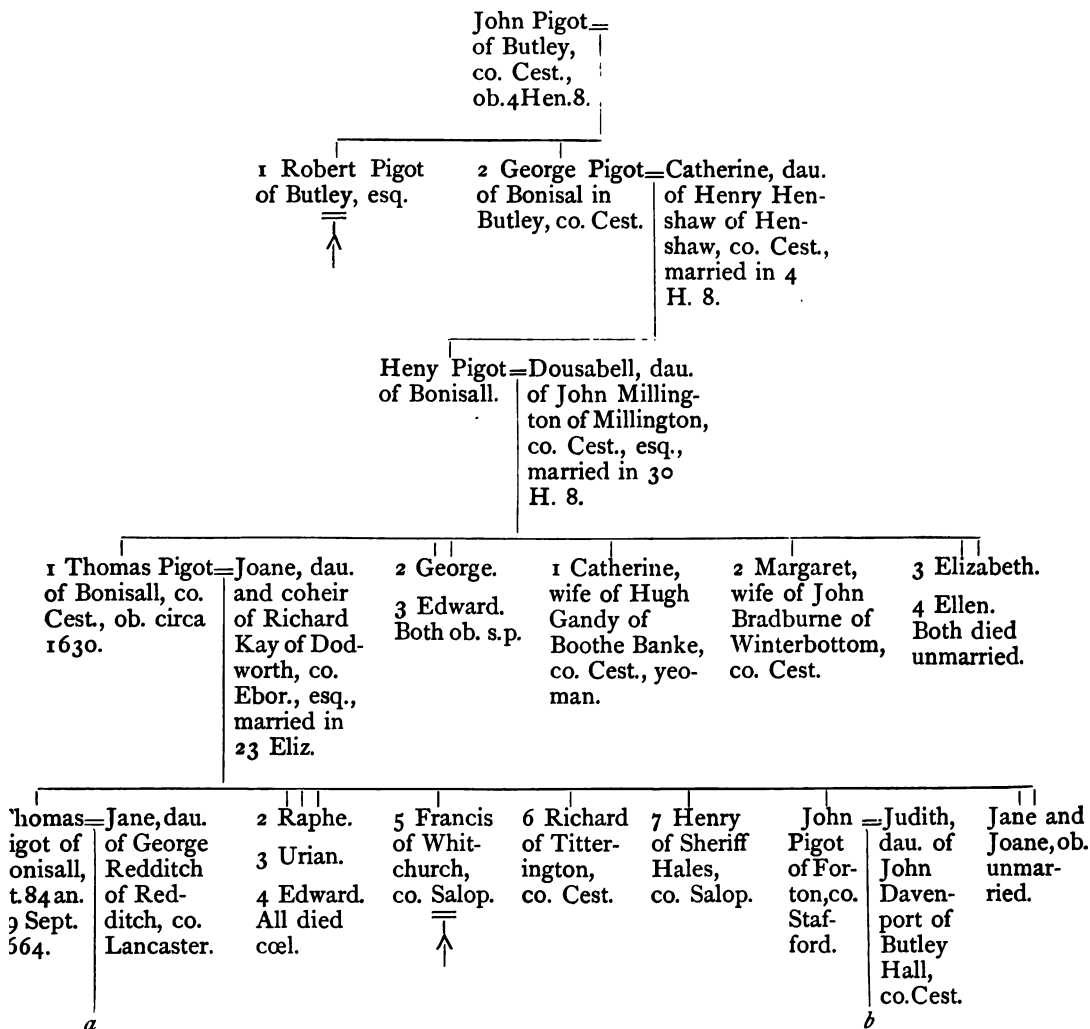


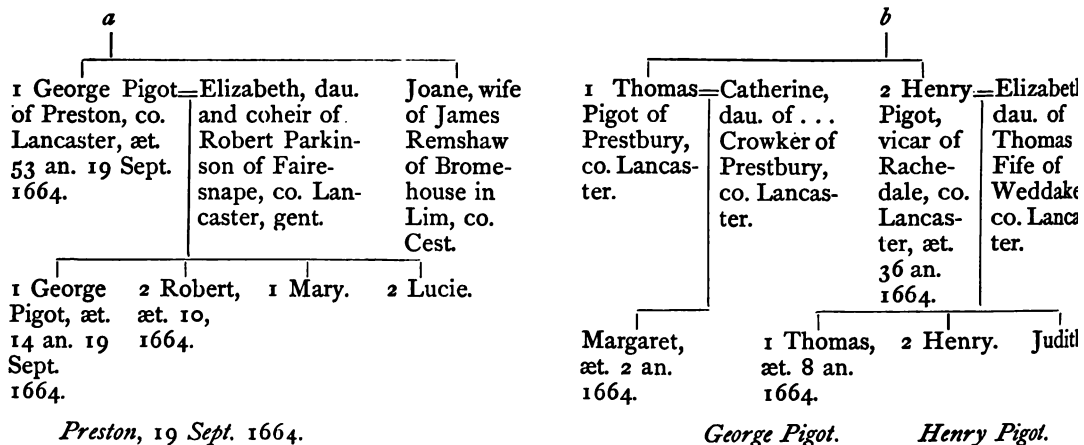
Ormeskirke, 23 Sept. 1664.

Nicholas Pennington.

Pigot of Preston.

ms. — Quarterly : 1. Ermine, three lozenges conjoined in fess, sable, *Pigot*; 2. Argent, two bendlets, sable, *Kay*; 3. Gules, on a fess, or, between three ostrich feathers, argent, as many escallops, sable, *Parkinson*; 4. As 1.
est. — A wolf's head erased, sable.





Porter of Lancaster.

Arms.—Sable, three bells, argent, a canton, or.

Henry Porter= of Lancaster, clerk.	Elizabeth, dau. of James Banaster of Writington, co. Lancaster.
--	--

James Porter= of Lancaster, ob. 1613.	Elizabeth, dau. and heir of William Trench- more of Skirton, co. Lancaster.
---	--

Henry Porter=Anne, eldest of Lancaster, dau. of Henry esq., justice of Ashhurst of peace for coun- Ashhurst, co. ty of Lancaster, Lancaster, esq. æt. 52 an. 6 April 1665.
--

Henry Porter, æt. 29 an. 6 April 1665.	= Margaret, youngest dau. of Bryan Taylor of Midhop, co. Westmerland.
--	---

Henry, æt. 3 an. 1 Anne. 2 Isabel.

Lancaster, 6 April 1665.

Henry Porter.

Visitations of the University of Cambridge

Visitations of the University of Cambridge

Dist. — (University of Cambridge) — (University of Cambridge) — (University of Cambridge)

Dist. — (University of Cambridge) — (University of Cambridge) — (University of Cambridge)

George,
died un-
married.

1. Thomas, with-
out George, M.A.
died un-
married.

2. Richard, with-
out Thomas, M.A.
died un-
married.

3. Elizabeth, with-
out Richard, M.A.
died un-
married.

4. Thomas, with-
out Elizabeth, M.A.
died un-
married.

5. Thomas, with-
out Thomas, M.A.
died un-
married.

George, M.A.
died un-
married.

Thomas, M.A.
died un-
married.

Thomas, M.A.
died un-
married.

Cambridge, 16 Sept. 1664.

Preston of the Mannour.

Arms. — Argent, two bars, gules, on a canton of the second a cinquefoil, or.

Thomas Preston = Anne, dau. of
of Preston-Pa- . . . Westby
trick, co. West- of Burne, co.
merland. Lancaster, esq.

John Preston = Frances, dau.
of Preston- of Richard
Patrick and Holland of
of the abbey Denton and
Fournesse Heaton, co.
(called the Lancaster,
Mannour), esq.
co. Lancas-
ter, esq., ob.
circa 1640.

1 Sir John Preston = Jane, dau. and
of Preston-Patrick at length sole
and of the Man- hei of Thomas
nour, baronet, ob. Morgan of
circa 1645. Heyford, co.

Northton, and
Weston subtus
Wellaly, co.
Warw., esq.

1 Margaret, wife of
Sir Francis Howard
of Corby castle, co.
Cumb., knt.

2 Agnes, wife of
Christopher Ander-
ton of Lostock, co.
Lancaster, esq.

3 Elizabeth, wife of
Francis Downes of
Wardley, co. Lan-
caster, esq.

1 Sir John Preston,
bart., ob.
cœl. 1661.

2 Thomas,
ob. inf.

Elizabeth, dau.
of Peter de
Planzye of the
French nation,
first wife; ob.
s.p.

Sir Thomas Preston of
the Mannour, bart.,
æt. 21 an.
16 March
1664.

Mary, dau. of
Sir Carrill
Molineux of
Sephton, co.
Lancaster,
bart. and vis-
count Moli-
neux of Merry-
burgh in Ire-
land, second
wife.

1 Jane,
ob. infans.

2 Anne, wife of
William Gerard,
son and heir
apparent of Sir
William Gerard
of Brynne, co.
Lancaster, bart.

3 Elizabeth, wife
of William Stour-
ton, son and heir
apparent to Lord
Stourton.

Lancaster, 16 March 1664.

Visitation of Lancashire by Sir William Dugdale, 1664 7 23.

Preston of Preston.

Arms.—Quarterly: 1. Or, on a chief three lions passant guardant in pale; 2. Azure, charged with three fleurs-de-lis; 3. Argent, a lion rampant; 4. Argent, a lion passant guardant.

Crest.—A wolf, passant, proper.

1 Henry	= Anne, dau.	2 W				
Preston	of . . . Lan-	of . . .				
of Pres-	caster of					
ton, esq.,	Ranehill, co.					
ob. circa	Lancaster.					
1654.						

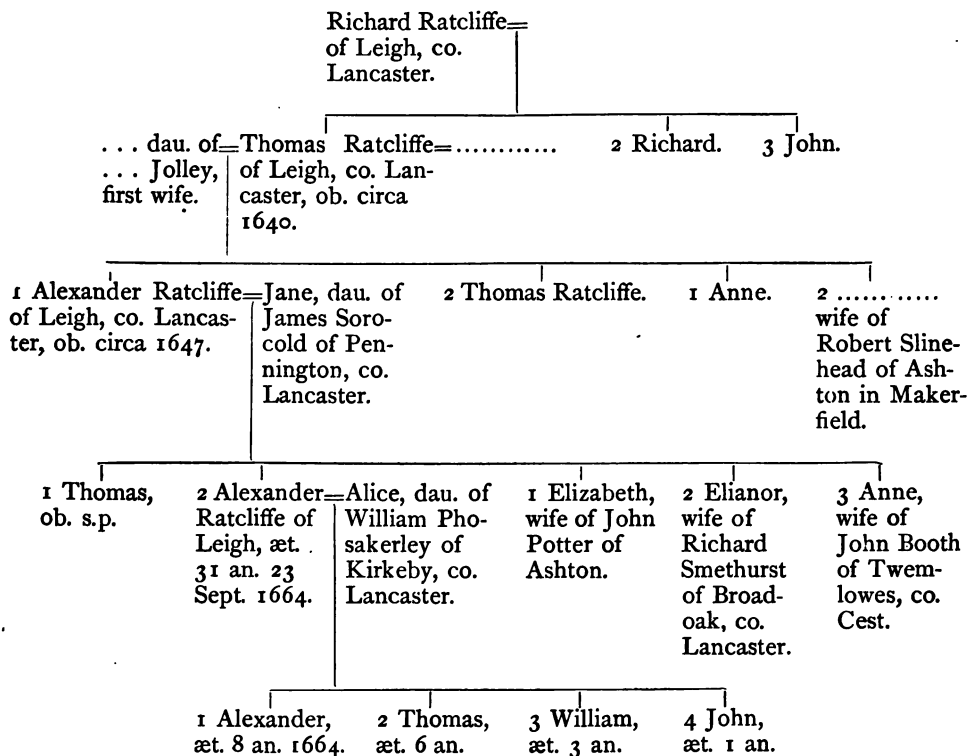
William Preston			
of Preston, esq.,			
at 18 at 19			
Sept 1664			

Preston, 20 Sept 1664.

Will Preston

Ratcliffe of Leigh.

Arms. — Argent, two bendlets engrailed, sable, a canton, gules.



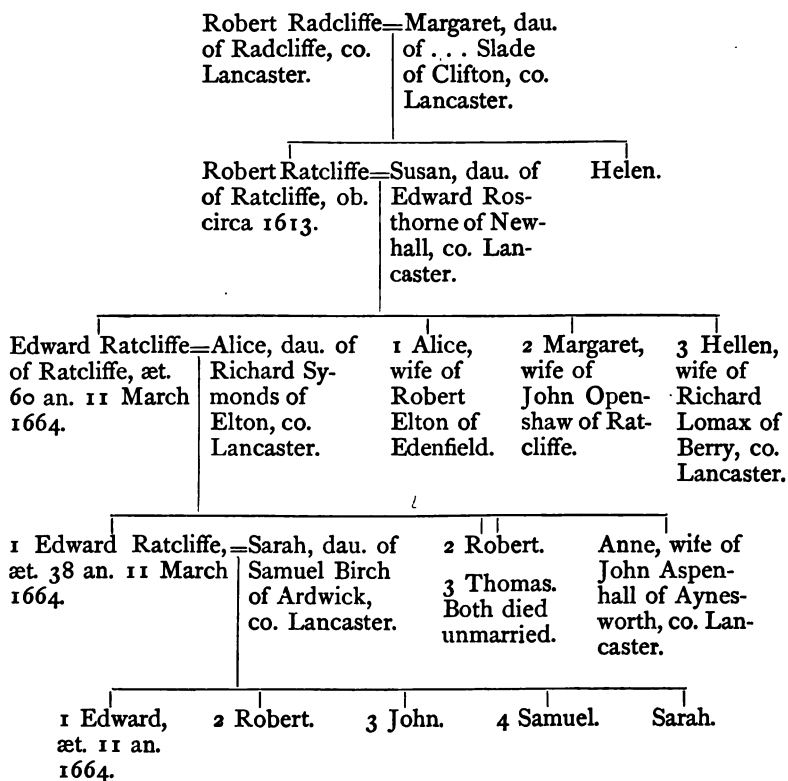
Ormeskirke, 23 Sept. 1664.

Alex. Radcliffe.

Radcliffe of Radcliffe.

Arms.— Argent, two bendlets engrailed, sable.

Crest.— A bull's head erased, sable, gorged with a ducal coronet therefrom a line, or.



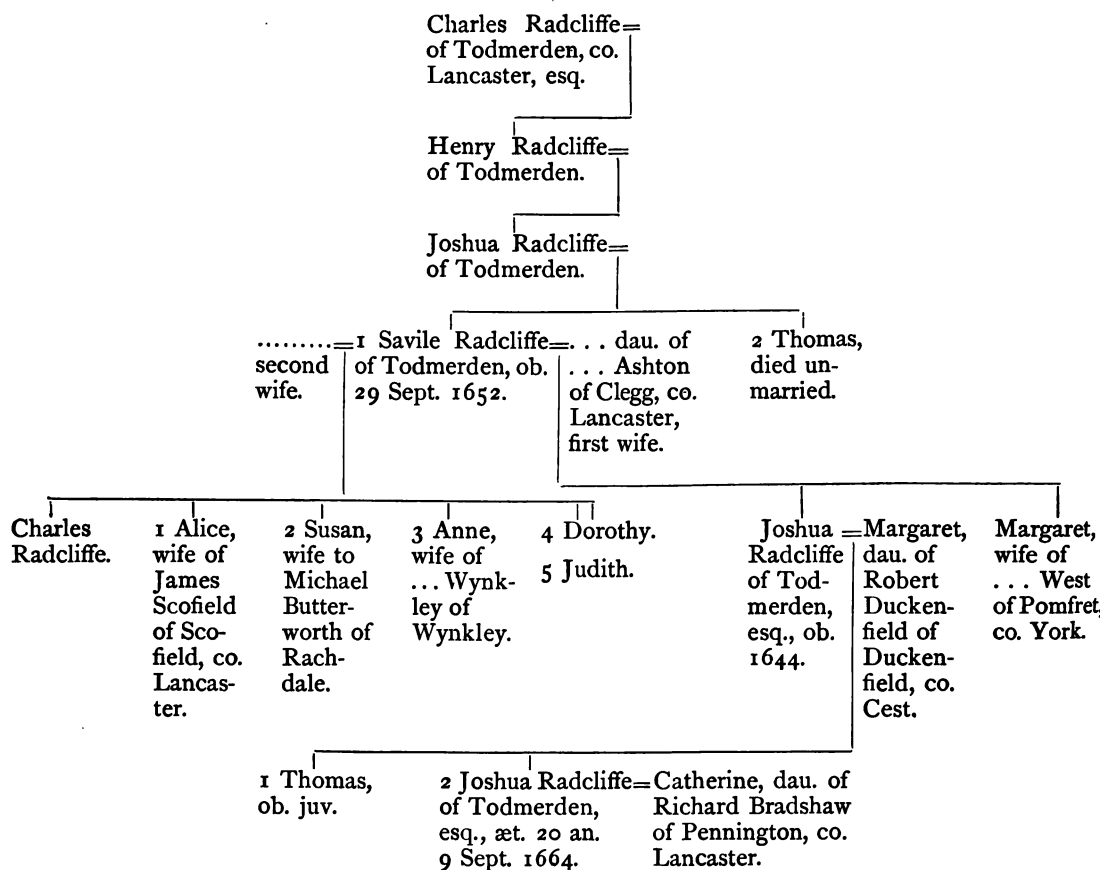
Manchester, 11 March 1664.

Edward Radcliffe.

Radcliffe of Todmerden.

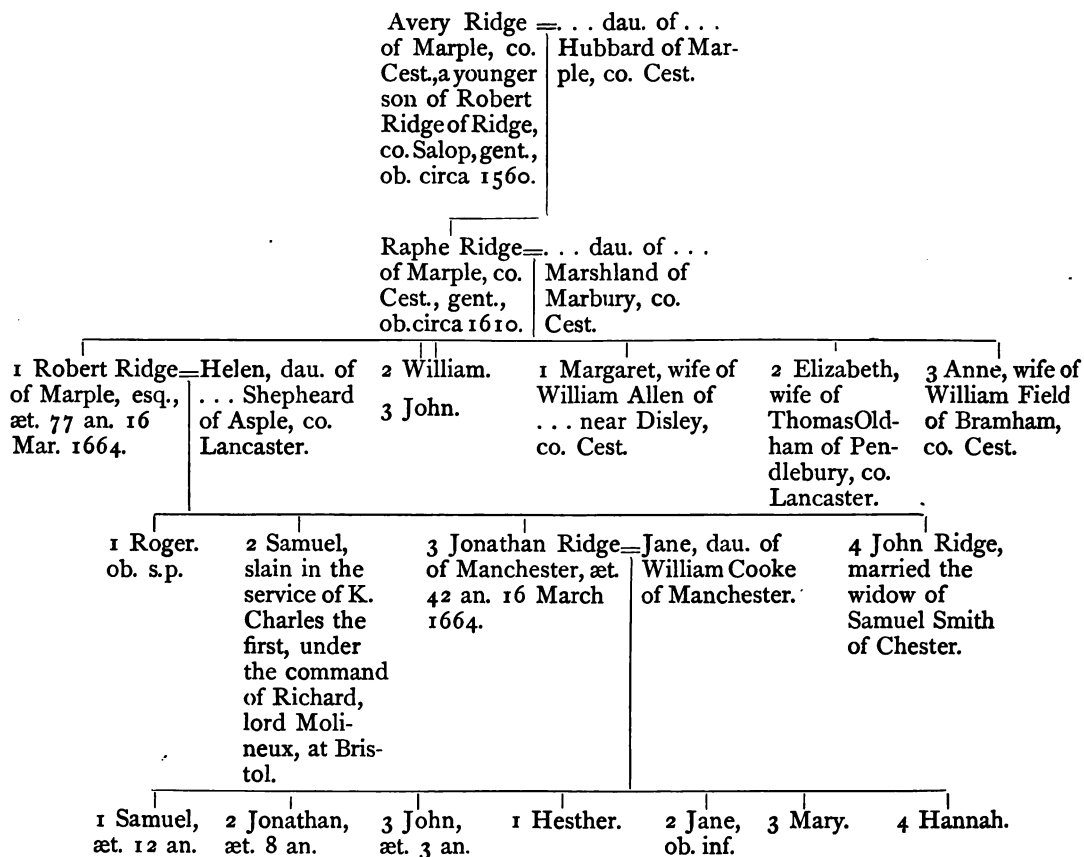
Arms.—Quarterly: First and fourth, argent, a bend engrailed, sable; second and third, vert, a cheveron between three garbs, argent.

Crest.—A bull's head, erased, per pale, sable and argent, gorged with a ducal coronet, counterchanged, therefrom line, or.



Manchester, 9 Sept. 1664.

Joshua Radcliffe.

Ridge of Manchester.**Arms.** — Argent, two ravens in pale, sable.*Lancaster, 16 March 1664.*

Item 1

Case ...

Phebe, dan. of William Fox of Toxteth, co. Lancaster, first wife.

1 Nicholas ... at 37 an. 22 Sept. 1644

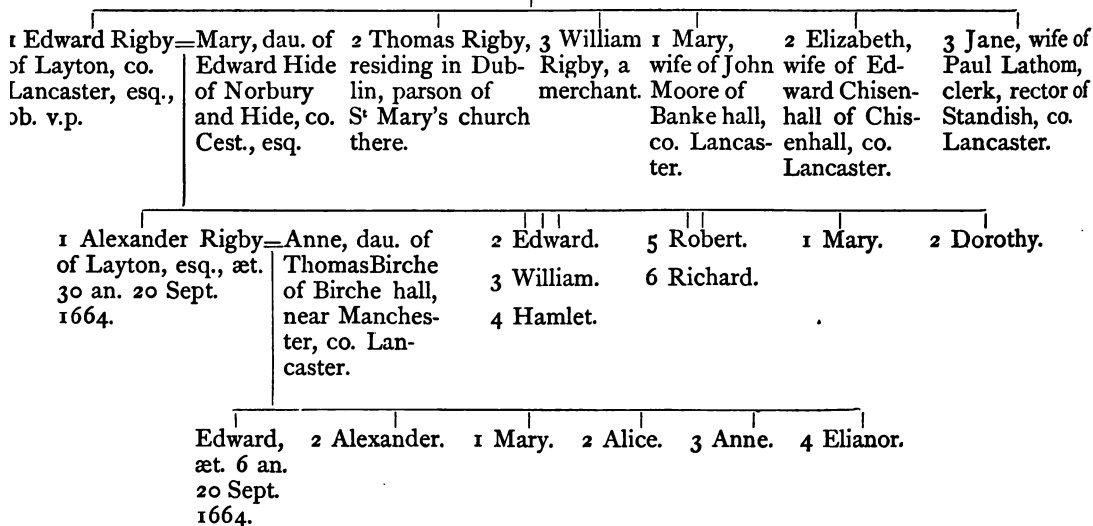
Nicholas ... Oct. 22

Ormeskirk, 22 Sept. 1644

Attest

Rigby of Layton.**Arms.** — Bendy of six indented, argent and azure, on a chief, sable, three cinquefoils, or.**Crest.** — A goat's head, sable, bezantée, horned and bearded, or.

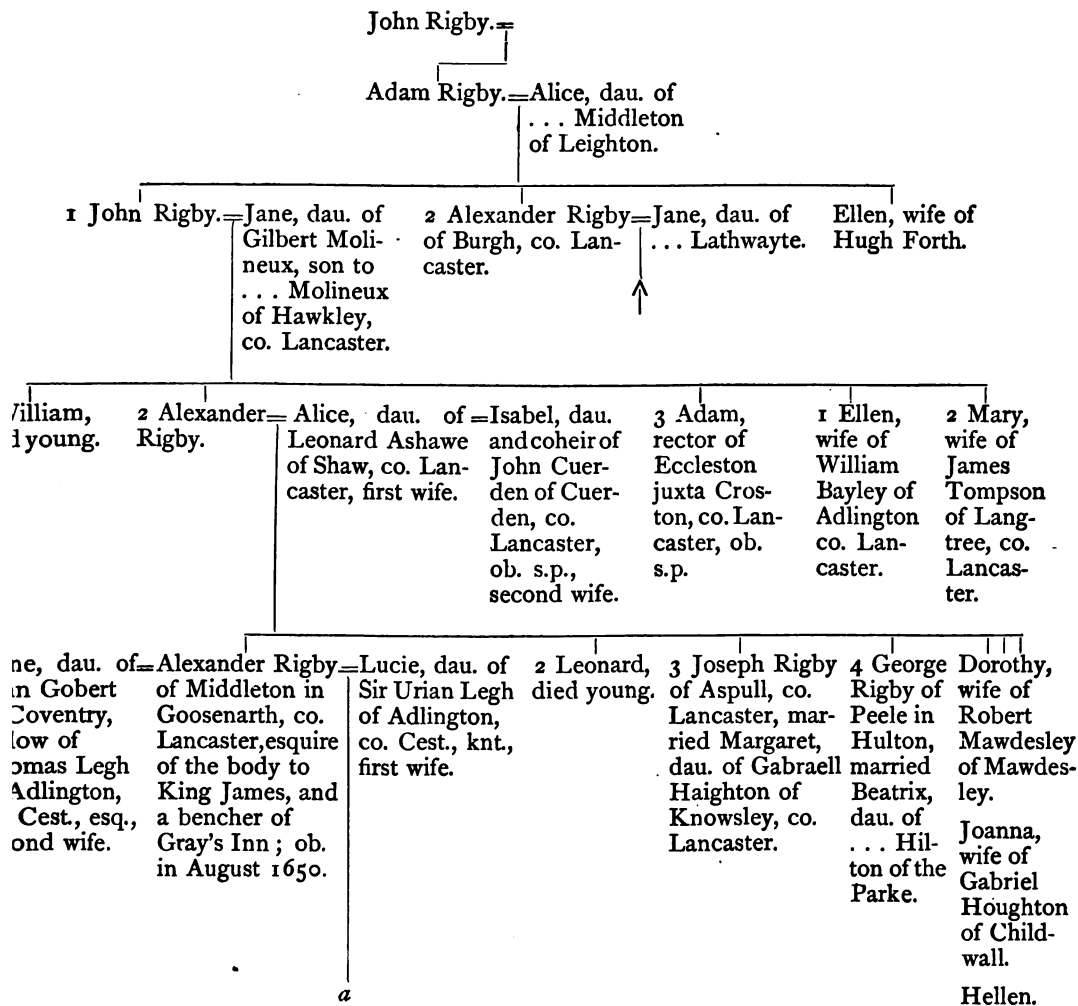
Alexander Rigby=Catherine, dau. of
of Burgh and Layton; ob. circa
1650. Sir Edward Brabazon of Nether Whitacre, co. Warw., knt.

*Preston, 20 Sept. 1664.**Al. Rigby.*

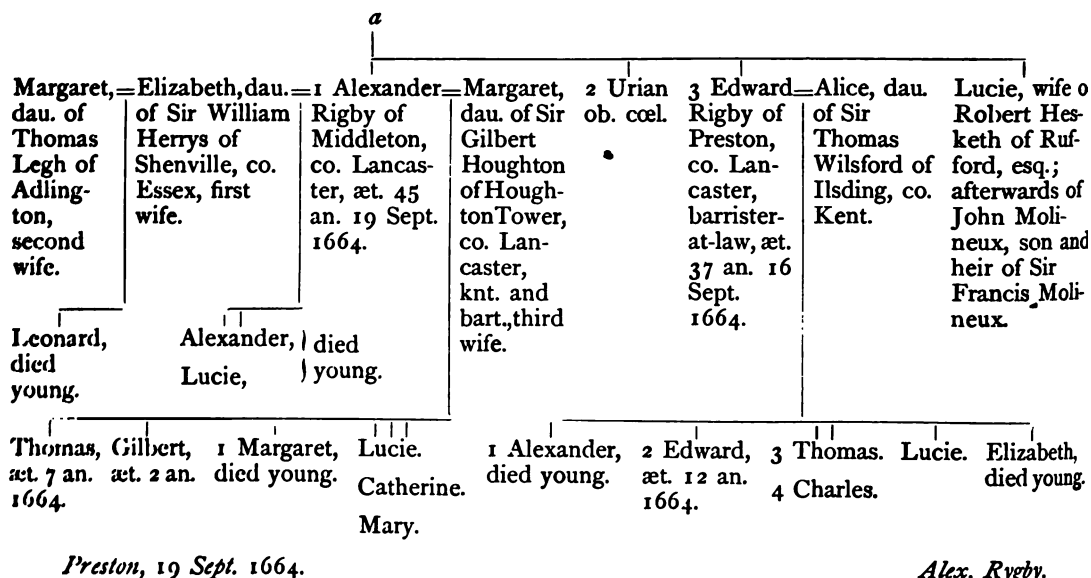
Rigby of Middleton.

Arms. — Argent, on a cross flory, sable, five mullets, or.

Crest. — A goat's head erased, or.

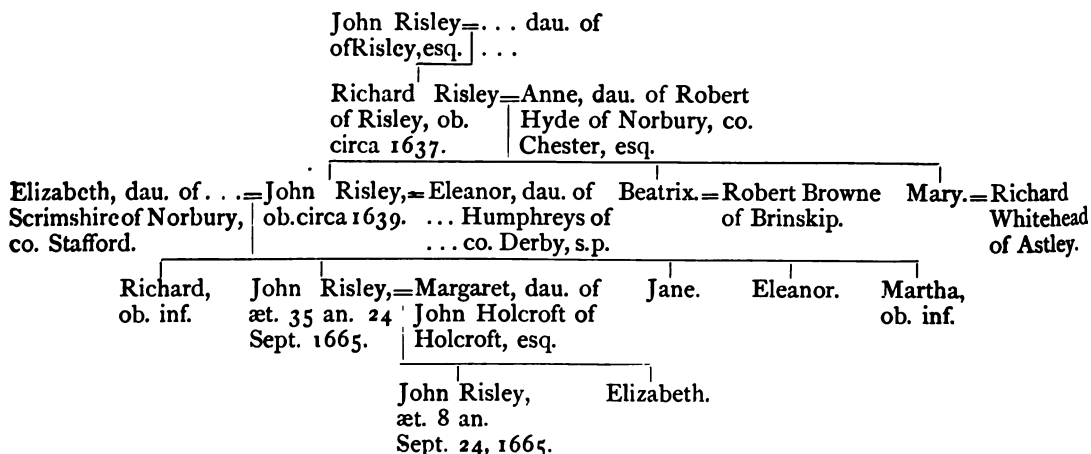


246 *Visitation of Lancashire by Sir William Dugdale, 1664-5.*



Risley of Risley.

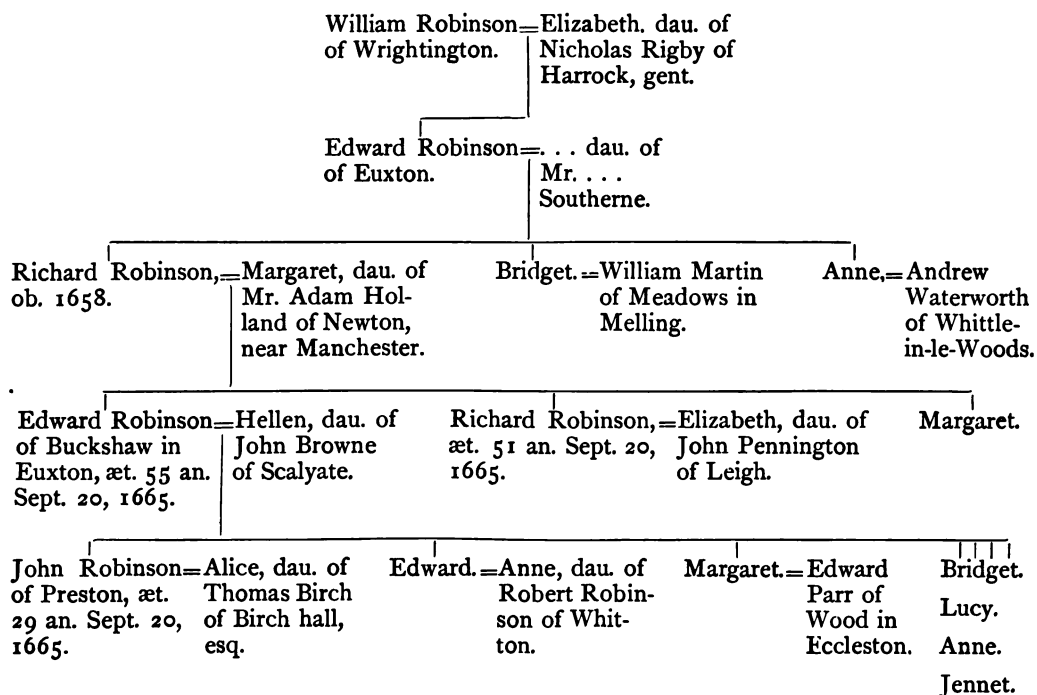
Arms. — Argent, a tree, sable, with a raven perched thereon.



Jo. Risley.

Robinson of Buckshaw in Euxton.

NO ARMS.

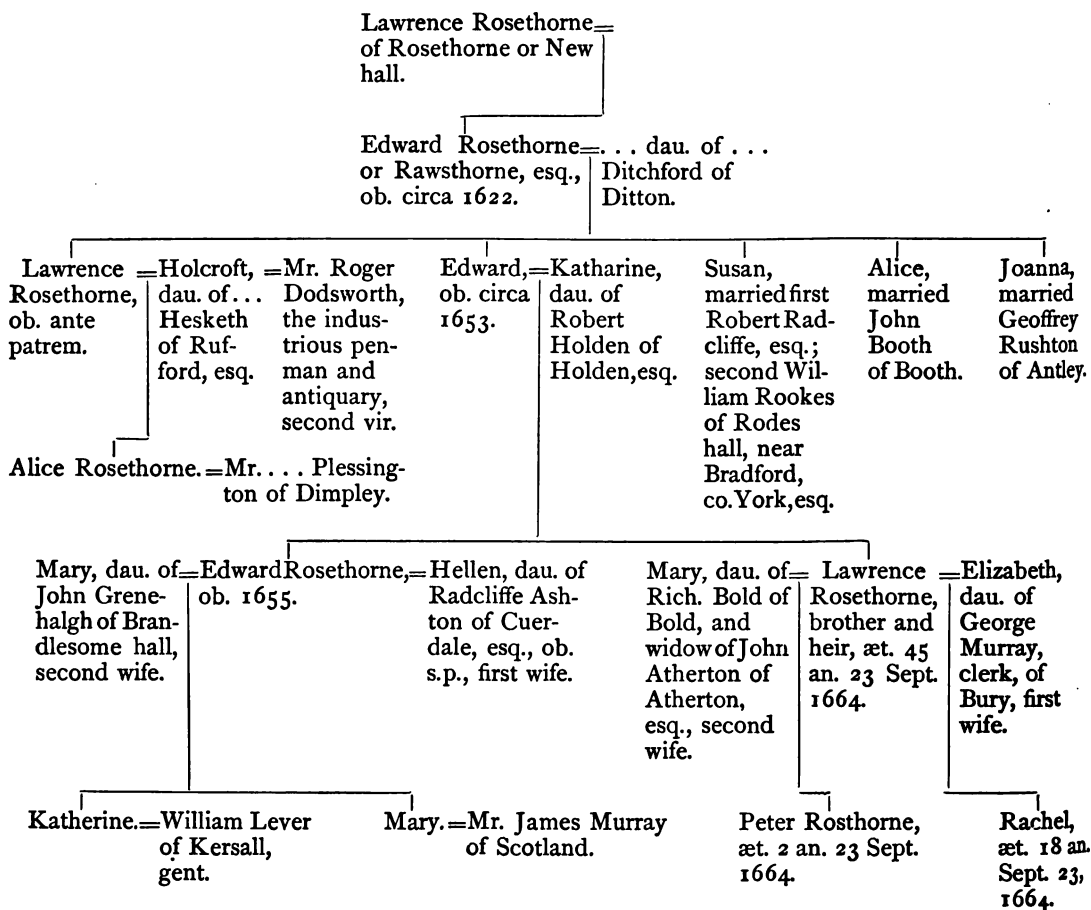


Ed. Robinson.

Rosethorne of New Hall.

Arms. — Per fess, azure and gules, a tower, triple-towered, or.

Crest. — A lion passant, or.

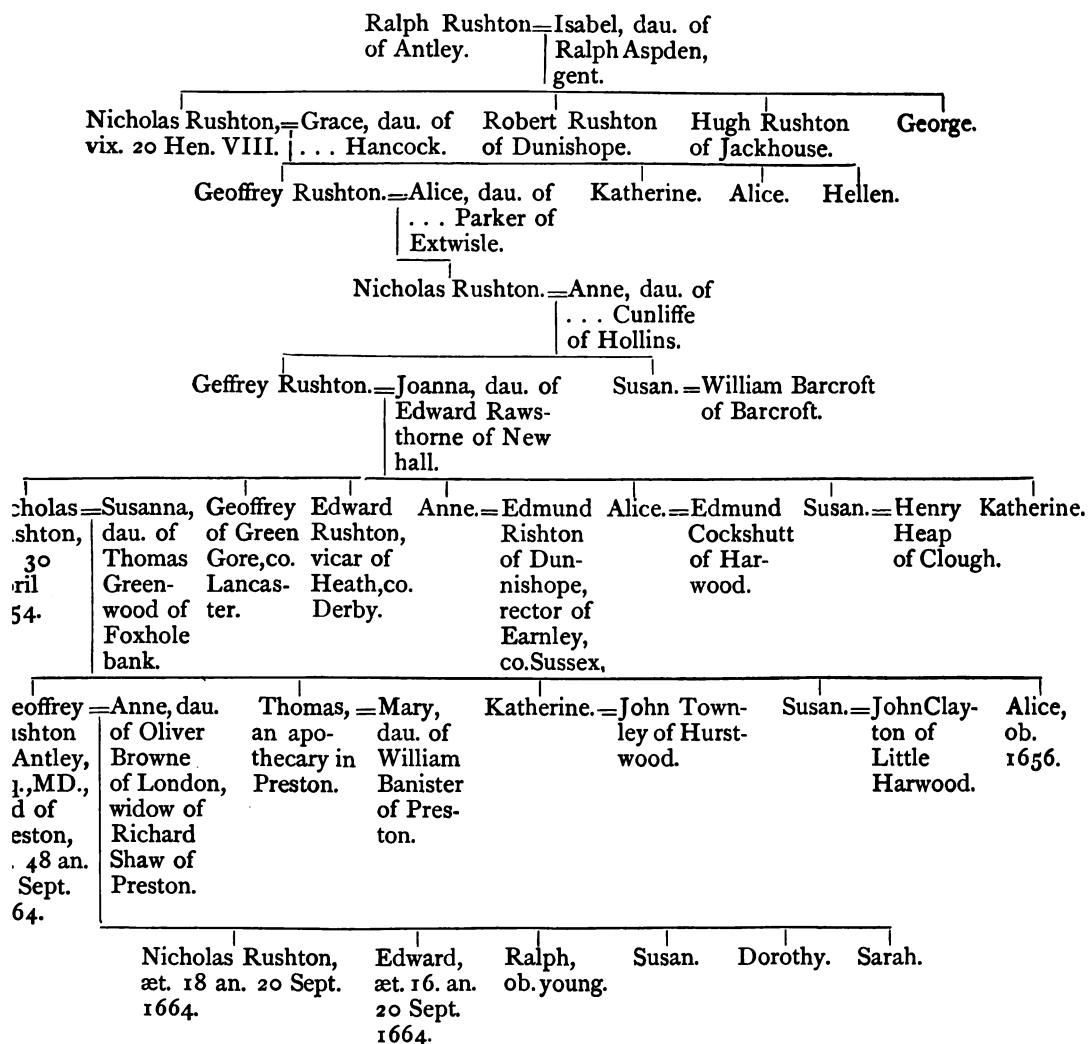


Law: Rawsthorne.

Rushton of Antley.

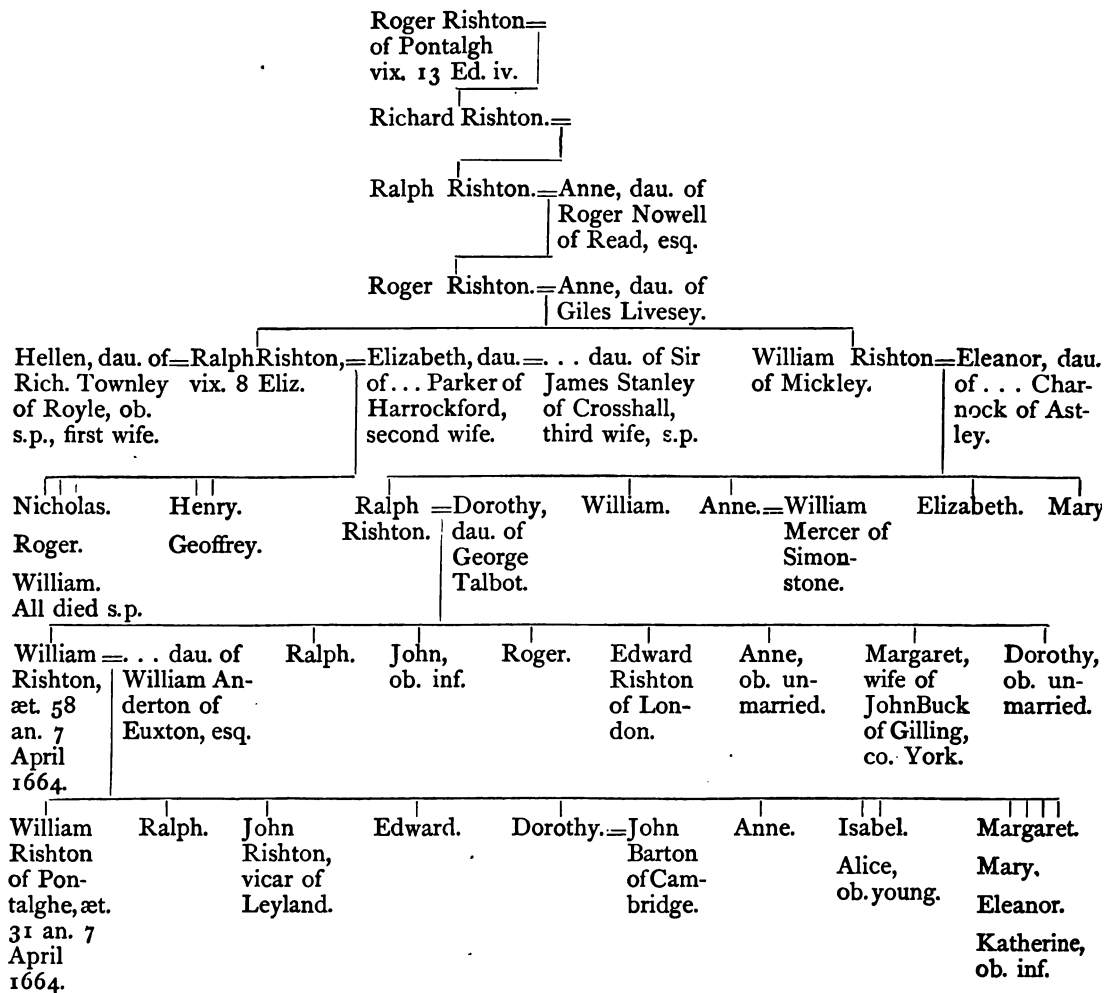
Arms. — Argent, a lion passant, sable, a chief of the last.

Crest. — On a chapeau gules, turned up ermine, a demi-lion erminois.



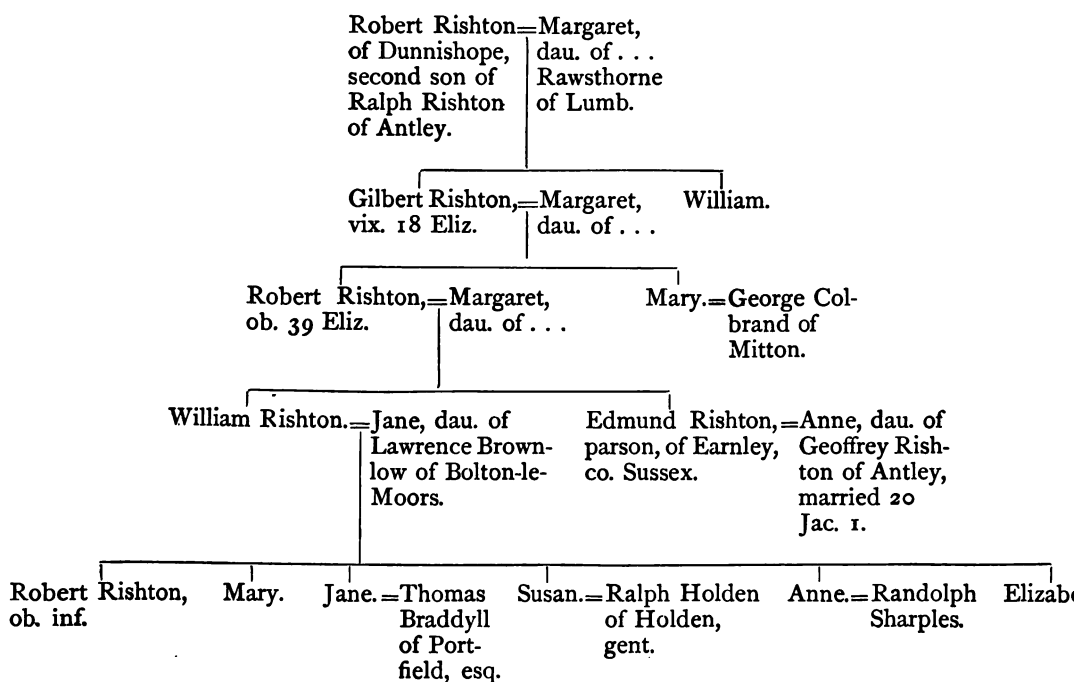
Blakeburne, 20 Sept. 1664.

Geoffrey Rushton.

Rishton of Pontalghe.**Arms.** — Argent, a fess crenelle sable, and two mullets in chief of the last.**Crest.** — A demi-lion rampant, ermineois.*Blakeburne, 7 April 1664.**William Rushton.*

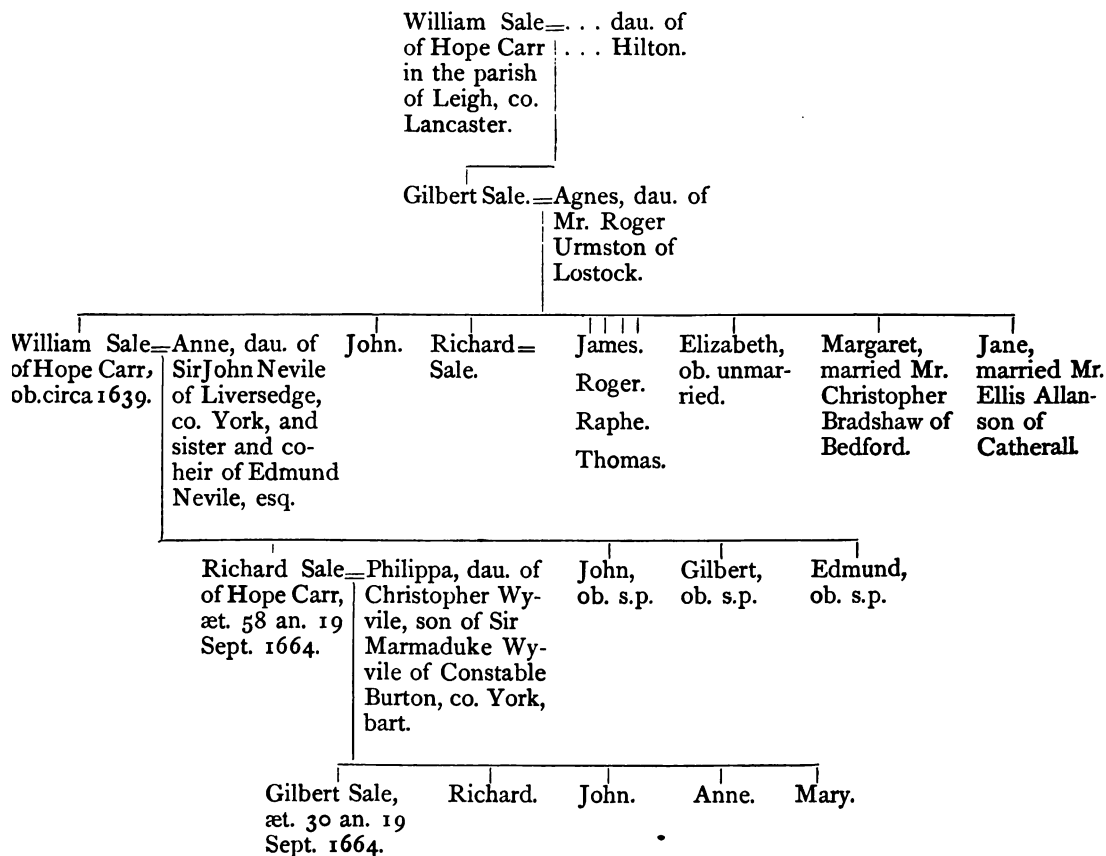
Rishton of Dunnishope.

Arms. — Argent, a lion passant-guardant, sable, and a chief of the second.



Sale of Hope Carr.

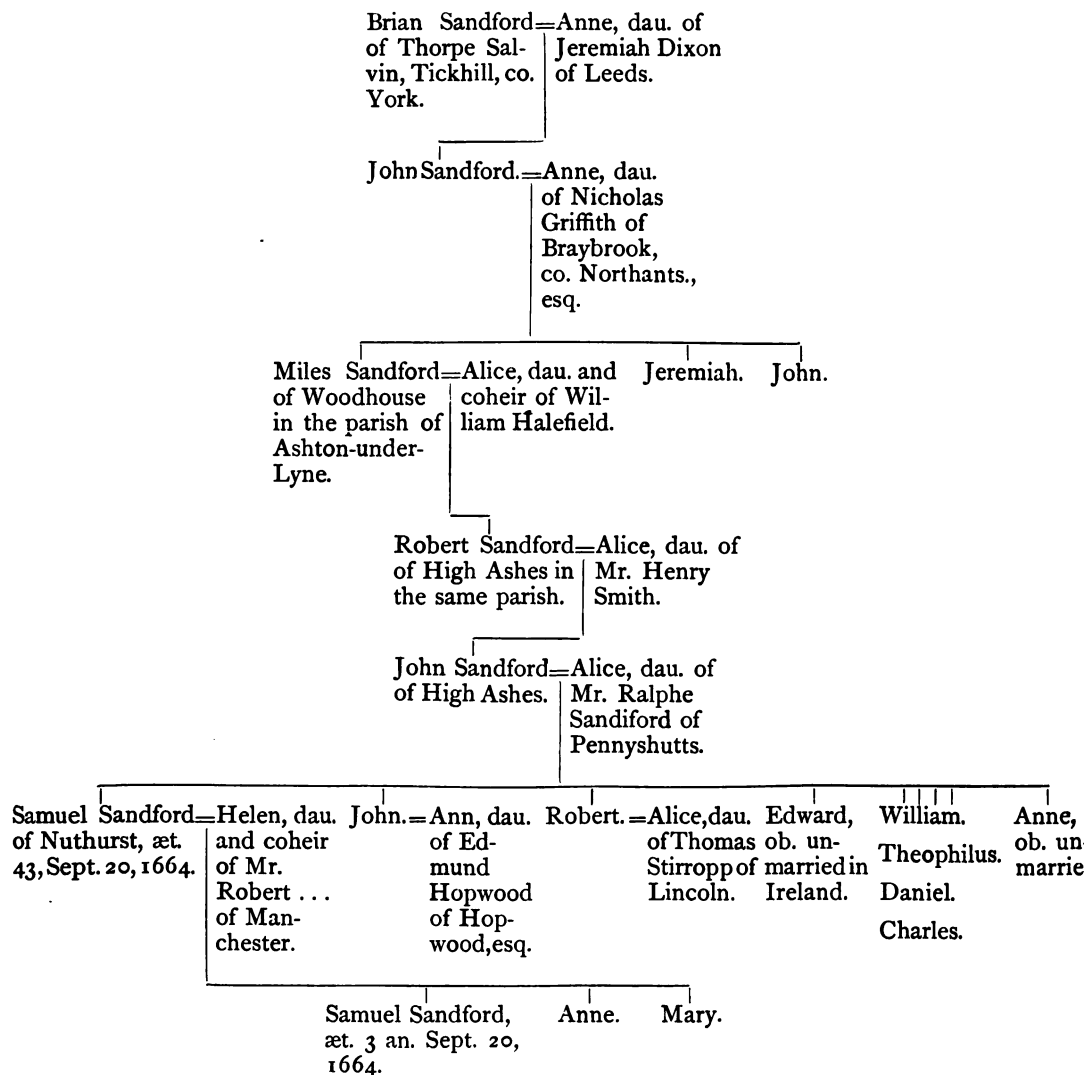
Arms. — Argent, on a bend cotised, sable, three griffins' heads erased, or.



Richard Sale.

Sandford of High Ashes and Nuthurst.

NO ARMS.



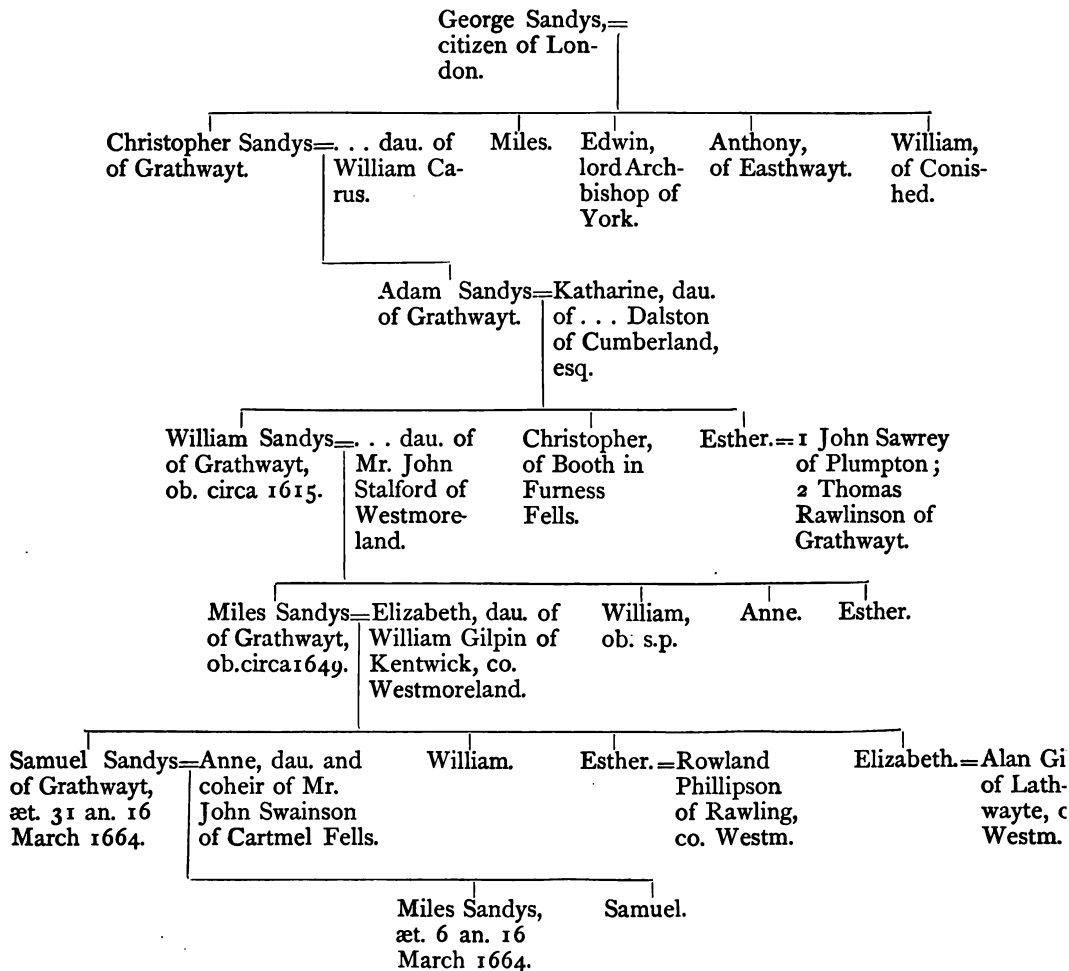
Manchester, 20 Sept. 1664.

Sam. Sandiford.

Sandys of Grathwayt.

Arms. — Argent, a fess dancette between three crosses crosslets, gules.

Crest. — A griffin segreant, per fess, or and gules.



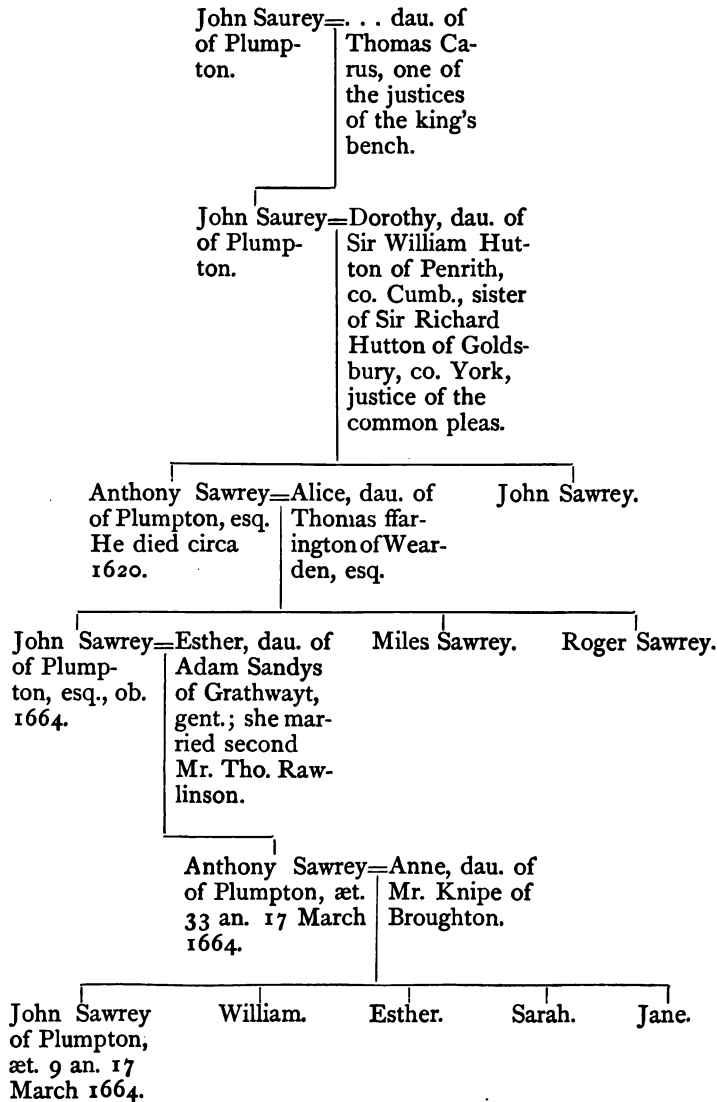
Lancaster, 16 March 1664.

Samuel Sandys.

Visitation of Lancashire by Sir William Dugdale, 1664-5.

Sawrey of Plumpton.

. — Argent, on a bend engrailed, gules, between six lions rampant of the second, a rose of the field, betw
arrows proper.



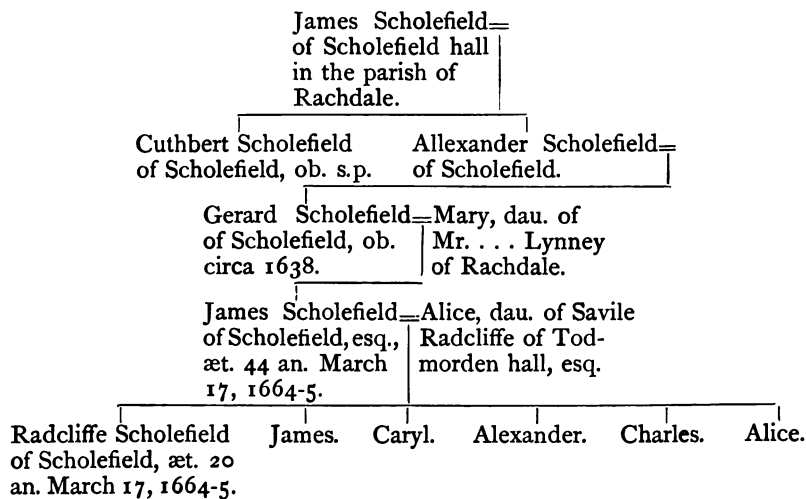
Lancaster, 17 March 1664.

Ant. Sawr

Scholefield of Scholefield.

Arms. — Argent, a fess between three bulls' heads couped, gules.

Crest. — A bull's head couped, gules, horned of the same, collared argent.



Manchester, 17 March 1664.

J. a. Schofield.

Sclater of Light Oakes.

Richard Sclater=. . . dau. of
of Keighley, co. . . . Jennings,
York. gent.

John Sclater=Matild, dau. of . . .
ob. circa Shute of Giggleswick,
1624. co. York, gent.

Sir Henry Sclater=Rachel, dau. of John Sclater,
of Light Oakes, co. Thomas Brooke ob. s.p.
Lancaster, æt. 69 of Norton Priory,
an. Sept. 22, 1664. co. Chester, esq.

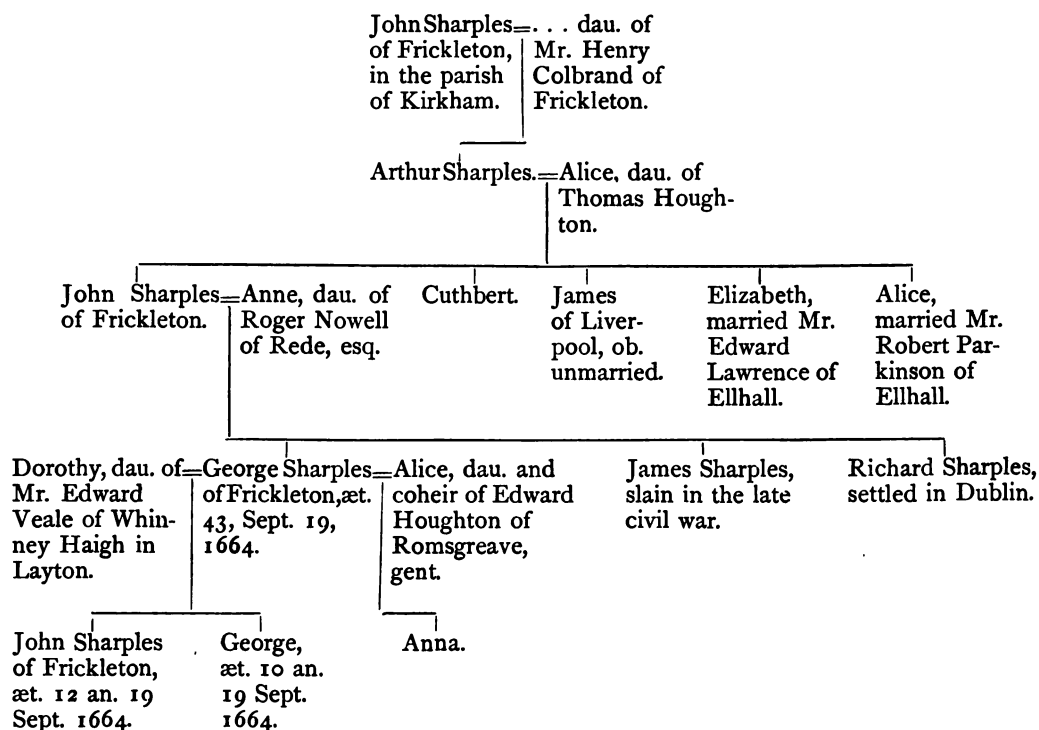
Henry Sclater Thomas. Christopher. Peter. Agnes.
of Light Oakes, Frances.
æt. 22 an. Sept.
22, 1664.

Henry Sclater.

Sharples of Frickleton.

Arms. — Sable, three crescents, argent, between the points of each a mullet, or.

Crest. — A dexter hand brandishing a sword, proper.



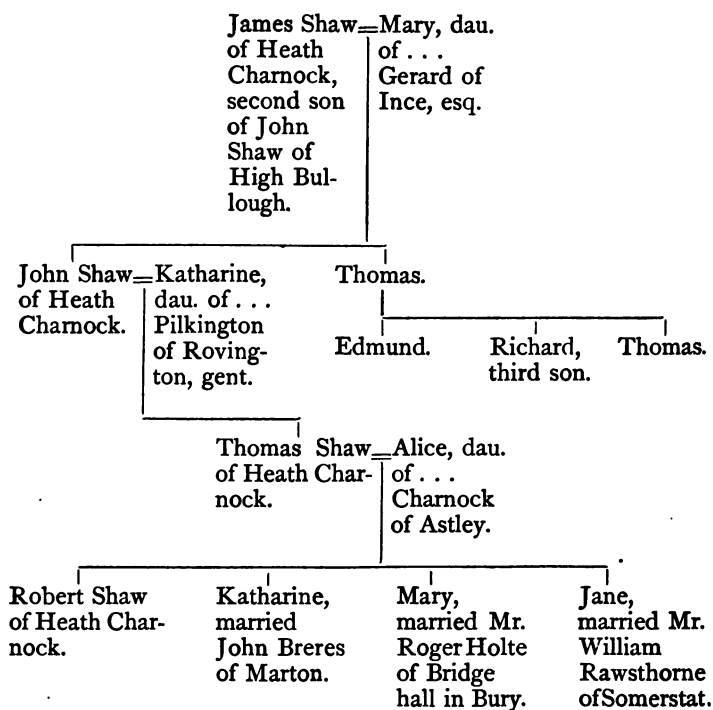
Preston, 19 Sept. 1664.

George Sharples.

Shaw of Heath Charnock.

Arms. — Argent, a chevron, ermine, a crescent for cadency.

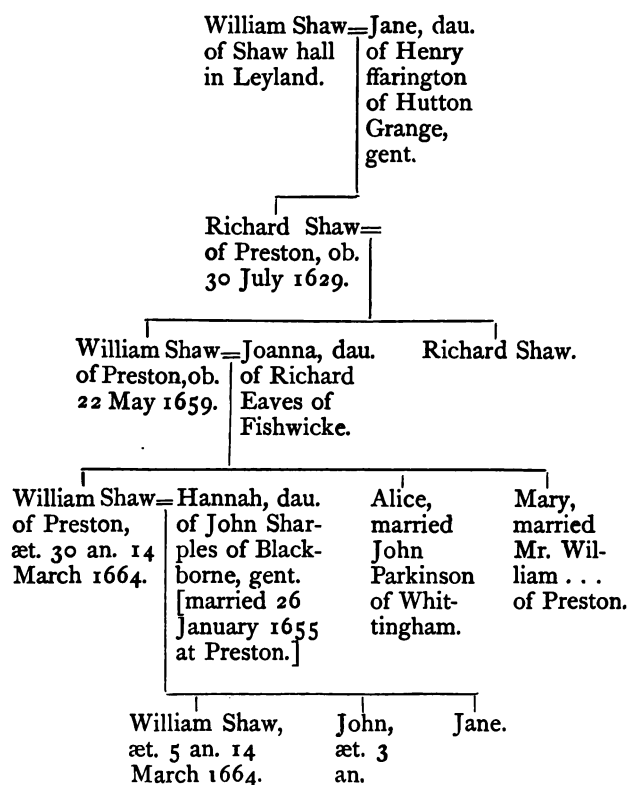
Crest. — A falcon, volant, proper.



Shaw of Preston.

Arms. — Argent, a chevron, ermine, a canton, gules.

Crest. — A falcon, volant, proper.

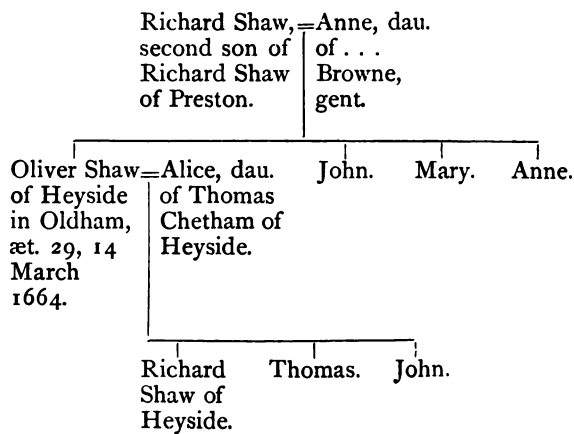


Preston, 14 March 1664.

William Shaw.

Shaw of Hey-side.

Arms. — Same as Shaw of Preston.

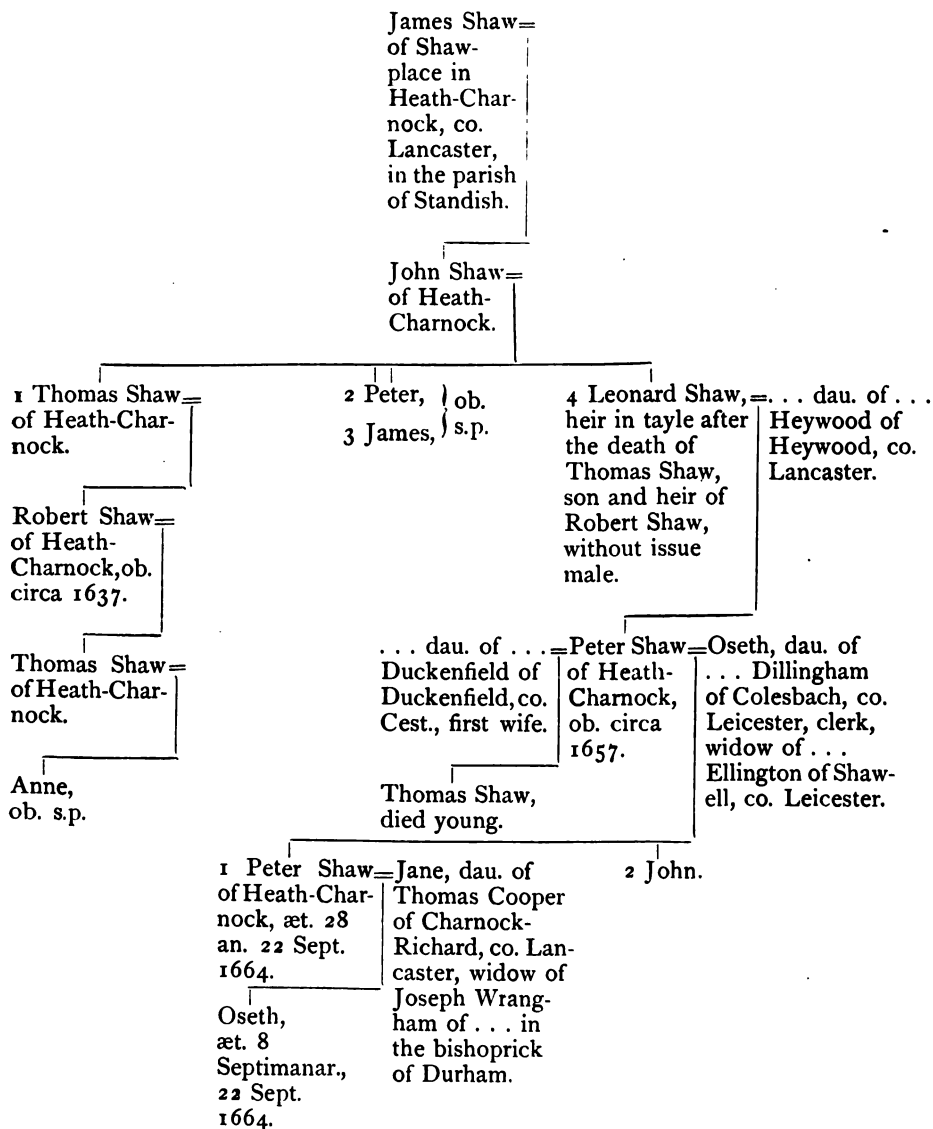


Manchester, 14 March 1664.

Oliver Shaw.

Shaw of Shaw-place.

Arms. — Argent, a cheveron, ermines.



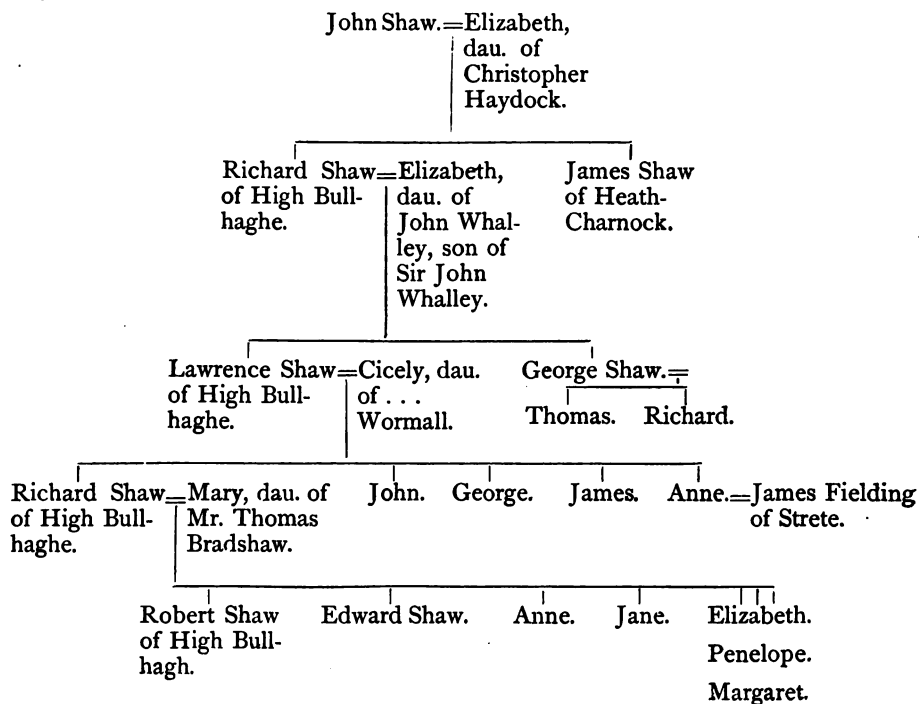
Ormeskirke, 22 Sept. 1664.

Peter Shaw,

Shaw of Bullhaghe.

Arms. — Argent, a chevron, ermine.

Crest. — A falcon, volant, proper.



Sherborne of Stannihurst.

Arms.— Argent, a lion rampant-guardant, vert.

Crest.— A unicorn's head, argent, crined and armed, or.

Sir Richard Sherborne.= . . dau. and heir
of Henry Carlton
of Carlton in
Craven.

Richard Sherborne.=Alice, dau. and
heir of Robert
Heppall.

Sir John Sherborne.= . . dau. of Sir
of Stonnihurst. William Plump-
ton of Plump-
ton, co. York.

Robert Sherborne.= . . dau. of Sir
Thomas Tem-
pest of Brace-
well in Craven.

Sir Robert Sherborne.= . . dau. of Sir
James Haryng-
ton of Hornby
castle.

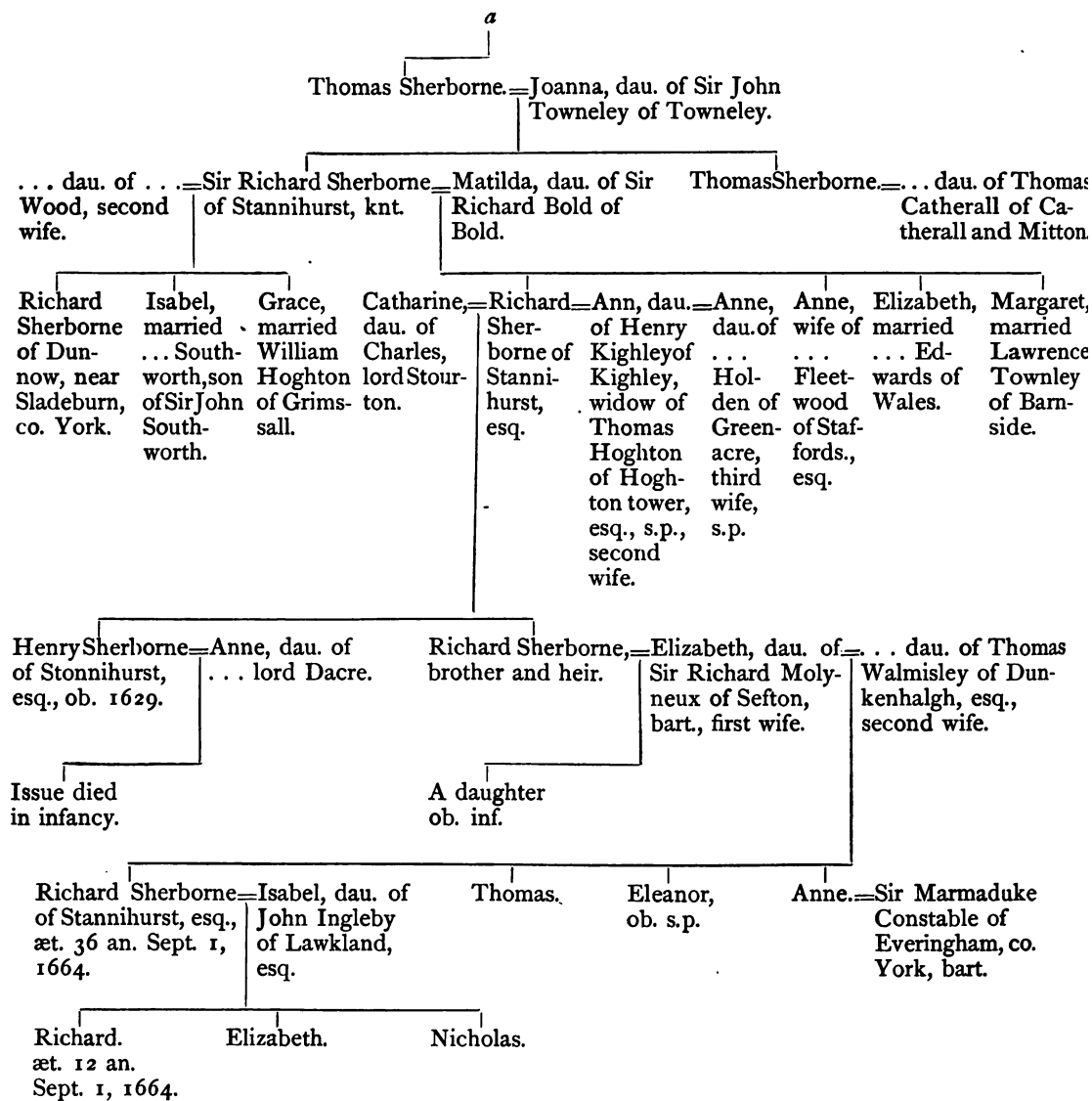
Sir Richard Sherborne.= . . dau. of Sir
John Stanley.

Robert Sherborne.= . . dau. of Richard
Hamerton of Ham-
erton in Bowland,
co. York, esq.

Robert Sherborne.= . . dau. of Sir
Richard Rad-
clyffe of Win-
merley.

Sir Richard Sherborne.=Joanna, dau. of Sir Roger Sherborne
Raphe Langton. of Wolfhouse.

Hugh Sherborne.= . . dau. of Sir Thomas
ob. 19 Hen. VIII. Talbot of Bashall, co.
York.



Blakeburne, 1 Sept. 1664.

Rich. Sherburne.

Robert
of Wolfhouse

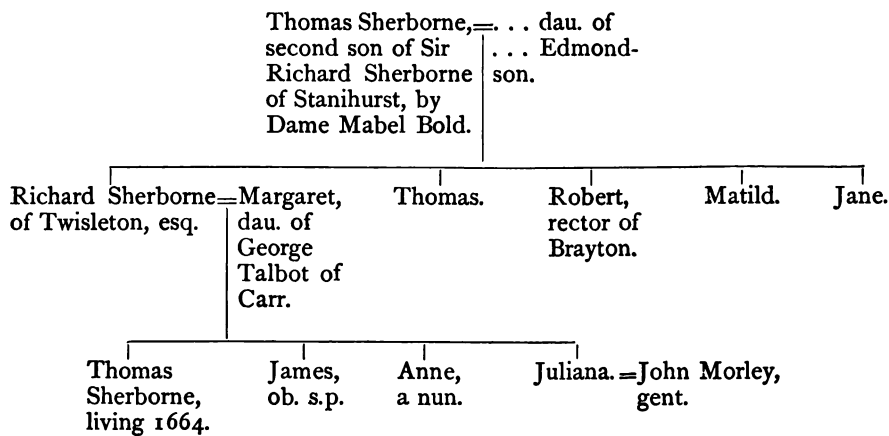
Roger Sherborne
of Wolfhouse
27 Eliz

Robert Sherborne
of Wolfhouse
Isabel
Ian or
William
Carm
sargh

Grace Anne

Sherborne of Twisleton.

Arms. — Argent, a lion rampant, vert, charged on the shoulder with a cross potent, or.

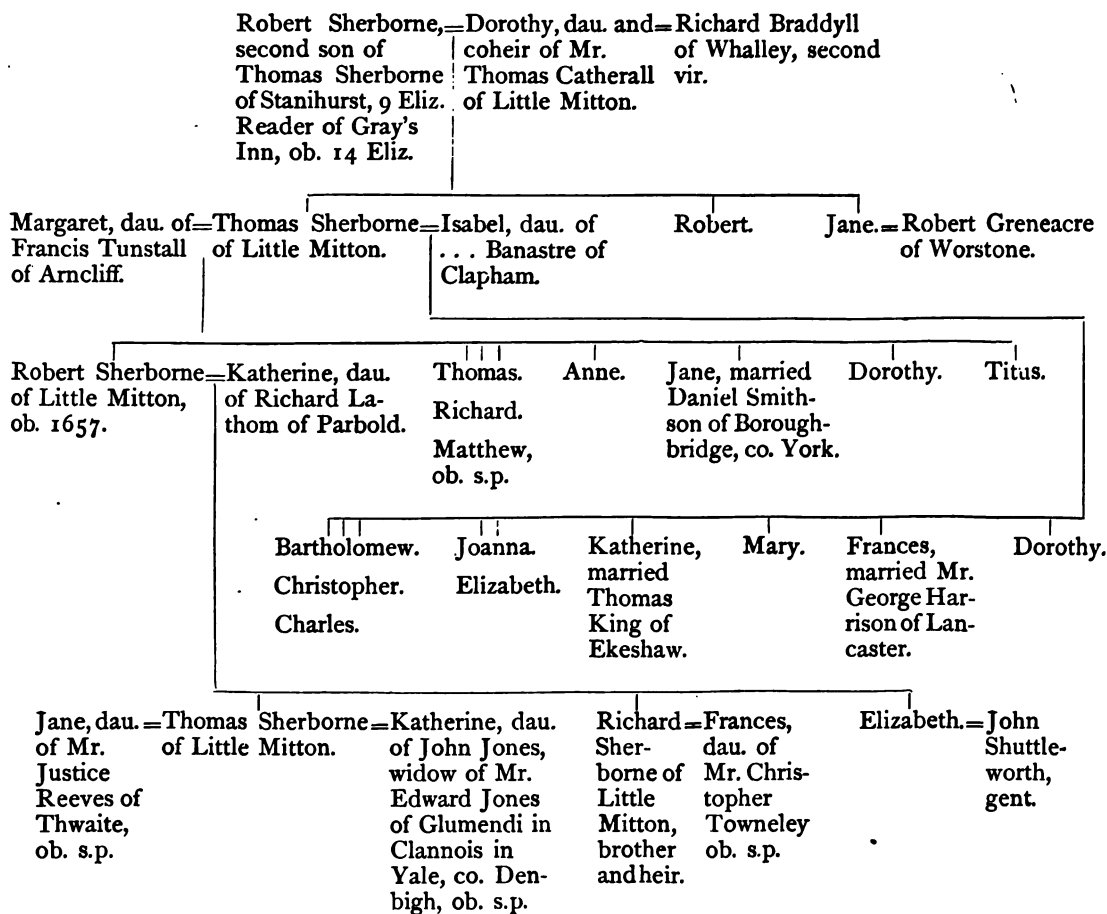


Blakeburne, 1 Sept. 1664.

Thomas Sherburne.

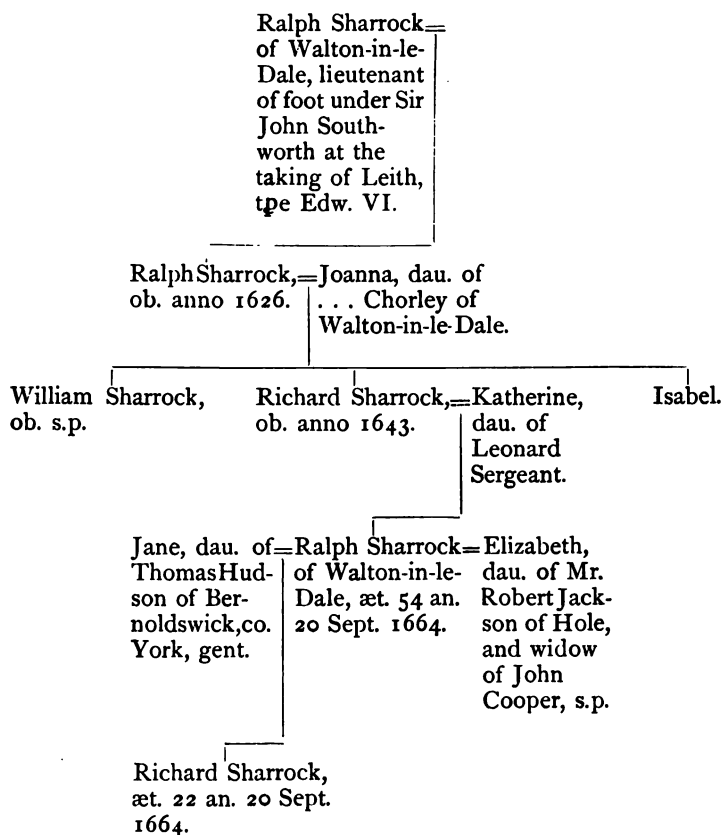
Sherborne of Little Mitton.

Arms.— First and fourth, argent, a lion rampant, vert, quartering, second and third, azure, three mascles, or.



Blakeburne, 1 Sept. 1664.

Sharrock of Walton.



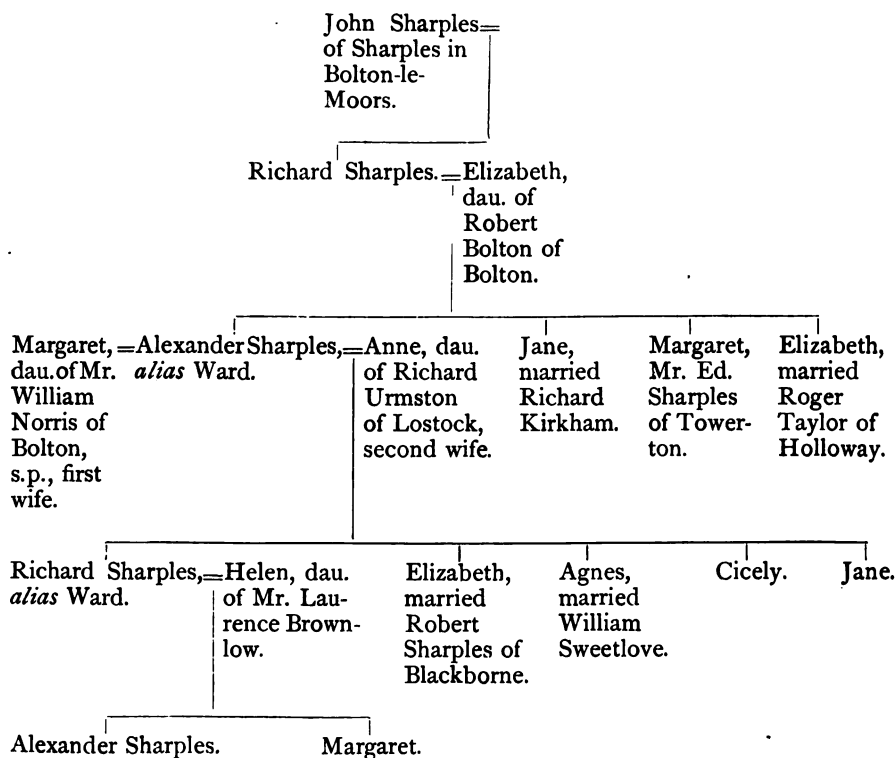
Blakeburne, 20 Sept. 1664.

R. Sharrock.

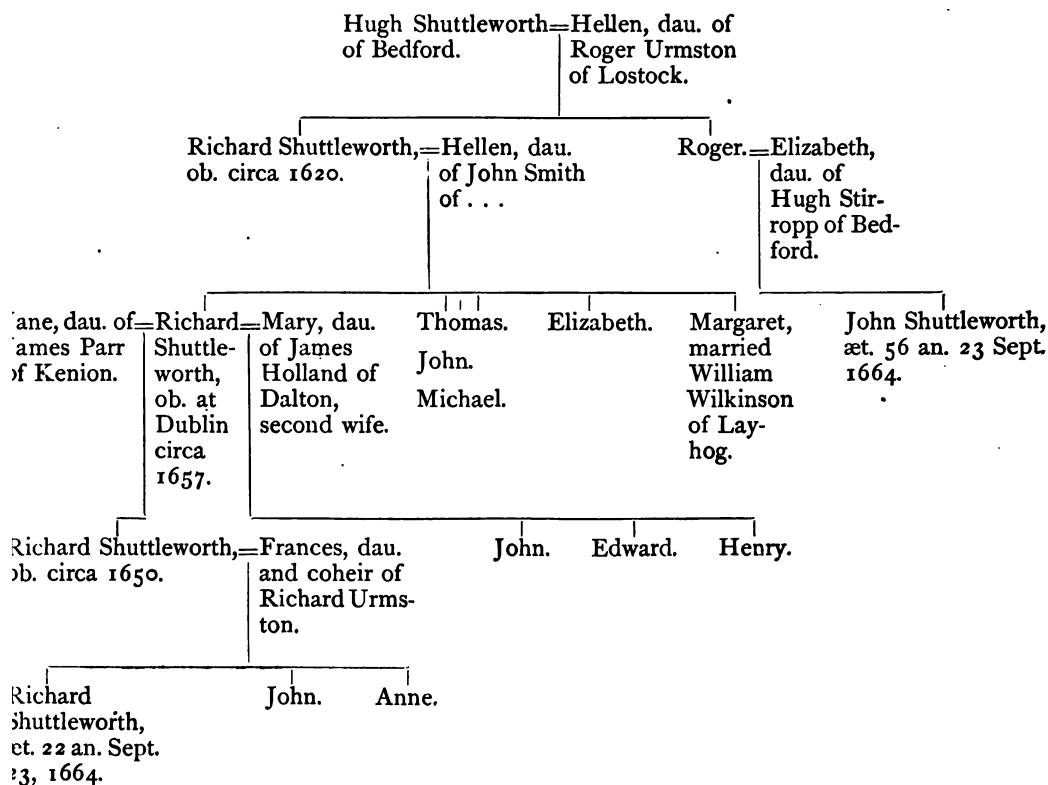
Sharples of Sharples.

Arms. — Sable, three crescents, argent, between the points of each a mullet, or.

Crest. — A dexter hand, brandishing a sword, proper.



Shuttleworth of Bedford.



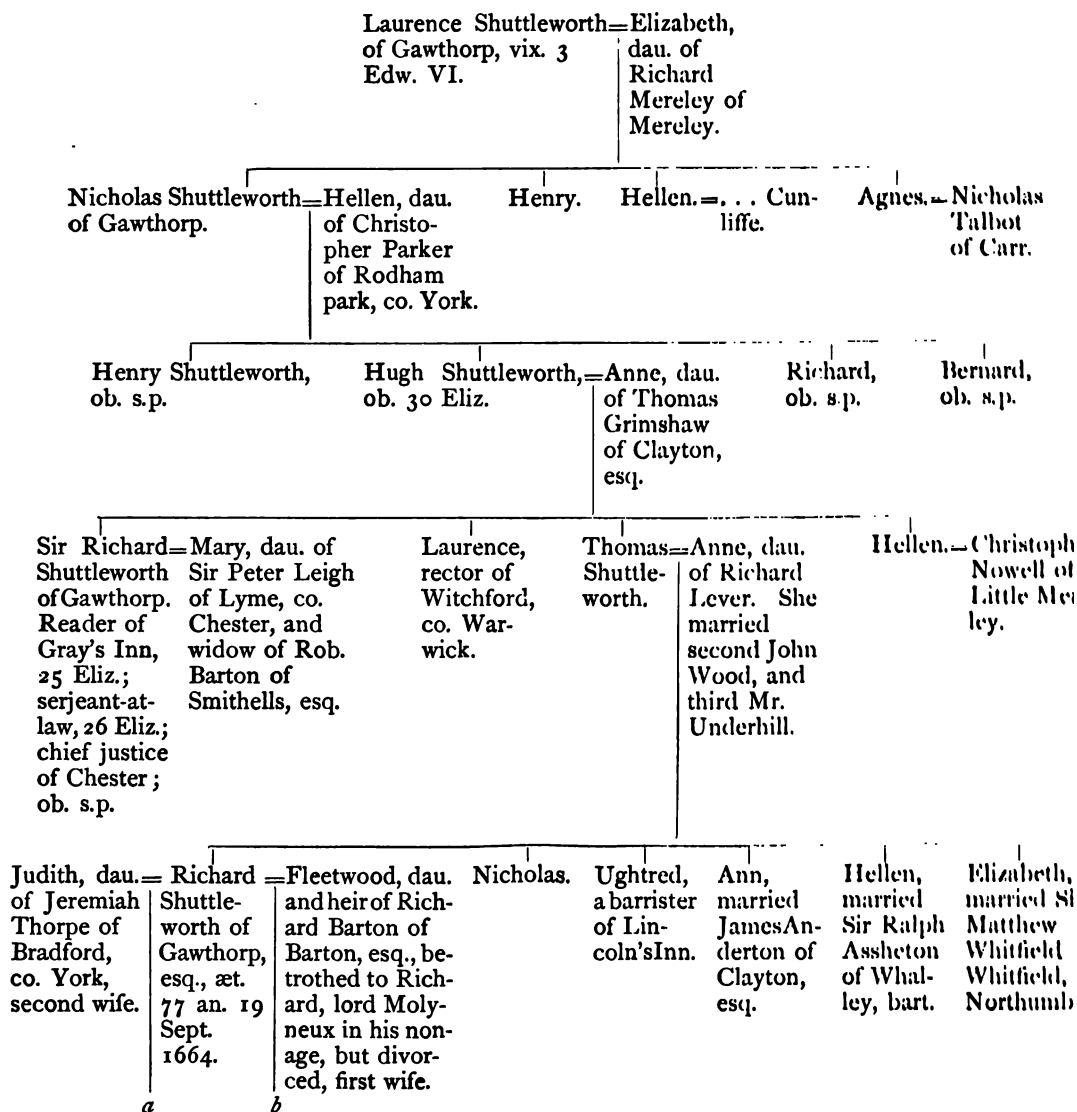
Manchester, 23 Sept. 1664.

John Shuttleworth.

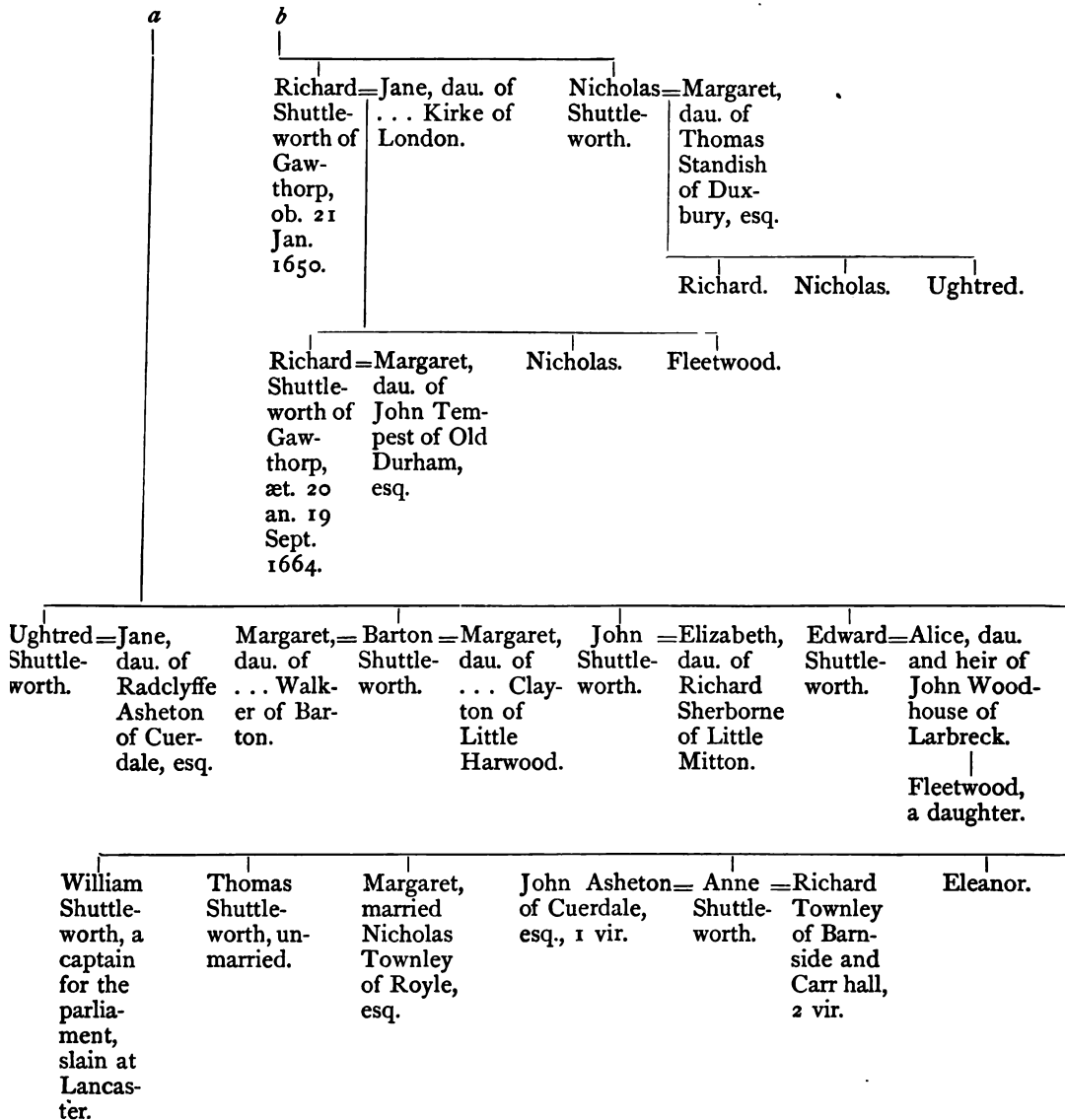
Shuttleworth of Gawthorp.

Arms. — Argent, three weaver's shuttles, sable, threaded, or.

Crest. — A bear passant, argent.



272 *Visitation of Lancashire by Sir William Dugdale, 1664-5.*

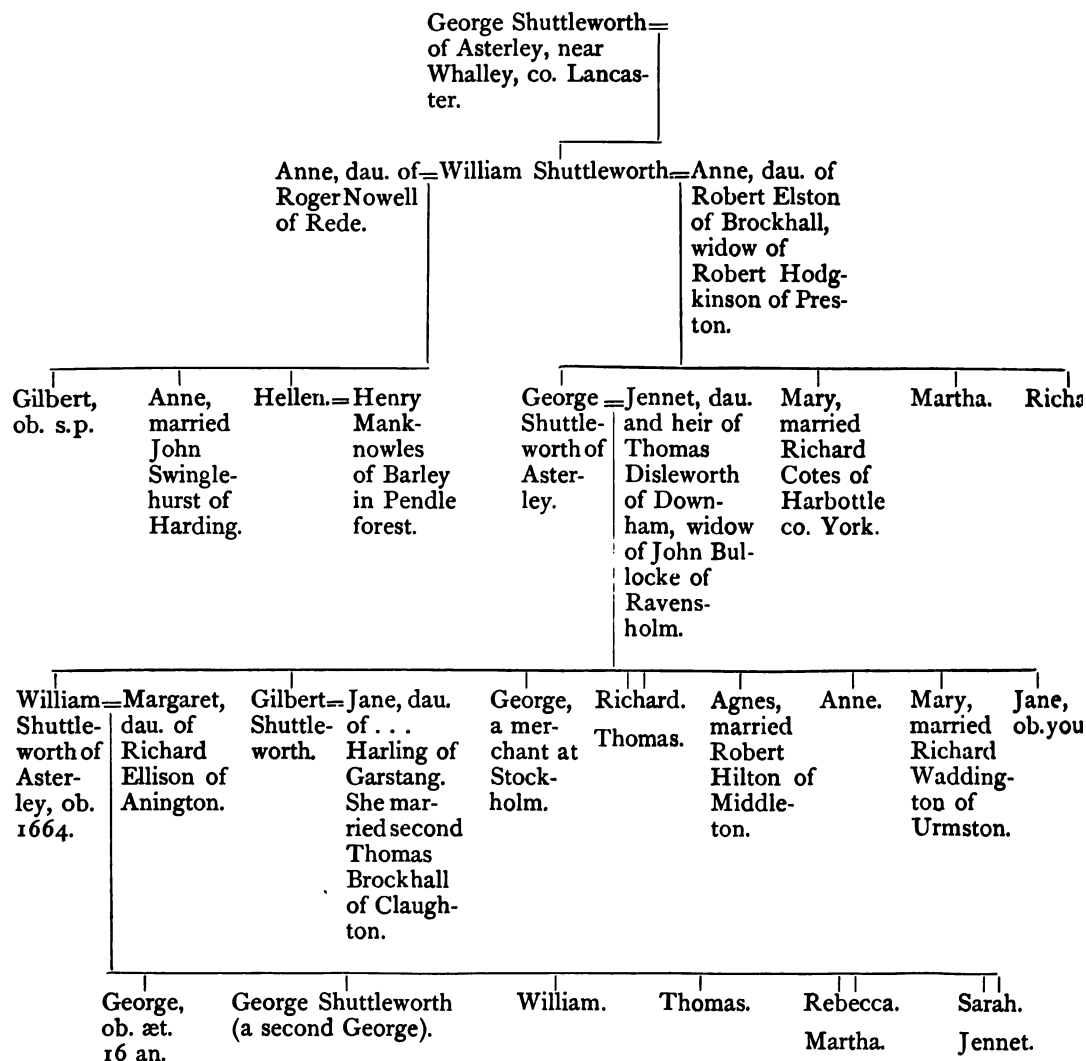


Blakeburne, 19 Sept. 1664.

Ric. Shuttleworth.

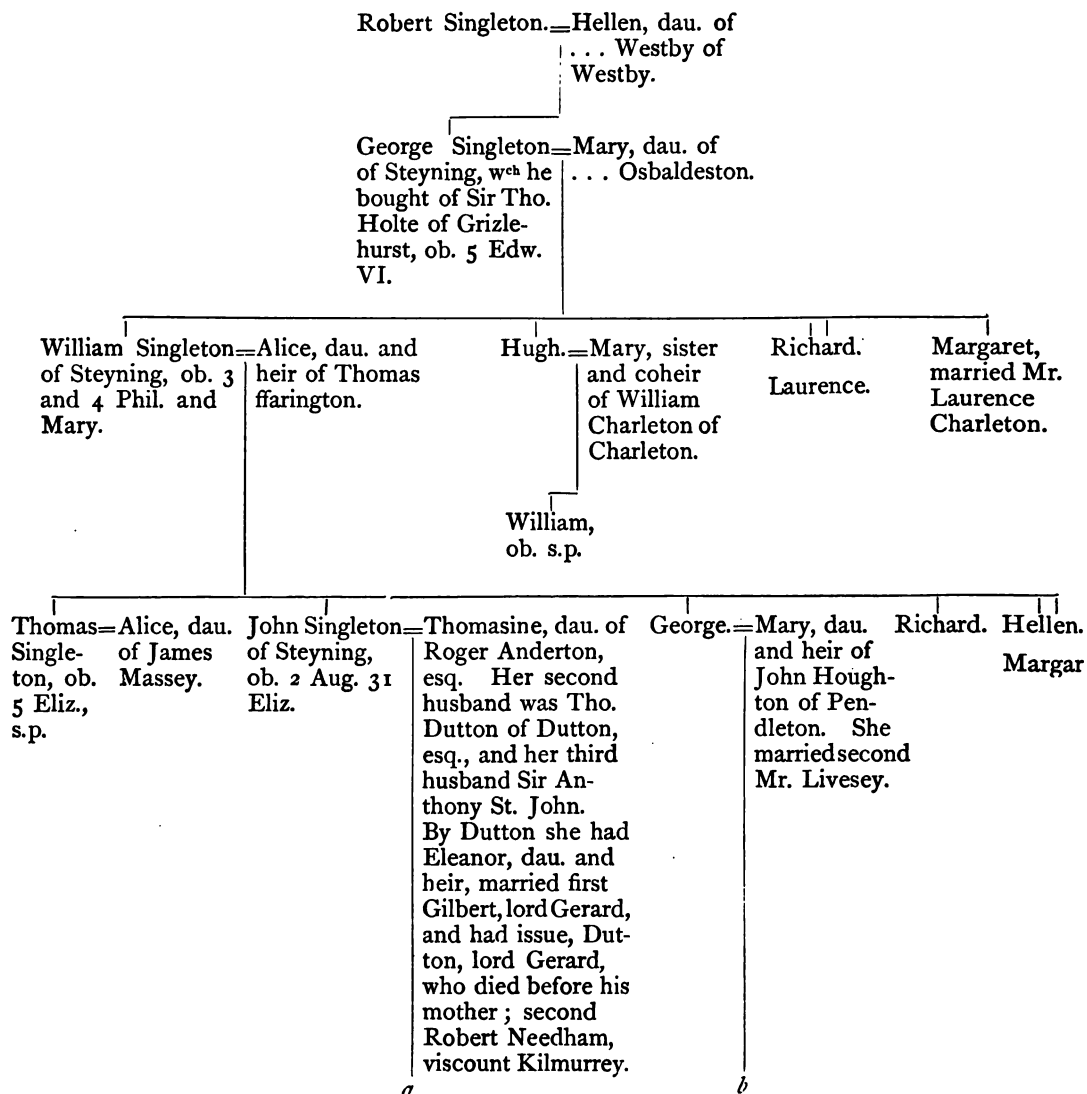
Shuttleworth of Asterley.

Arms. — Argent, three weaver's shuttles, sable.

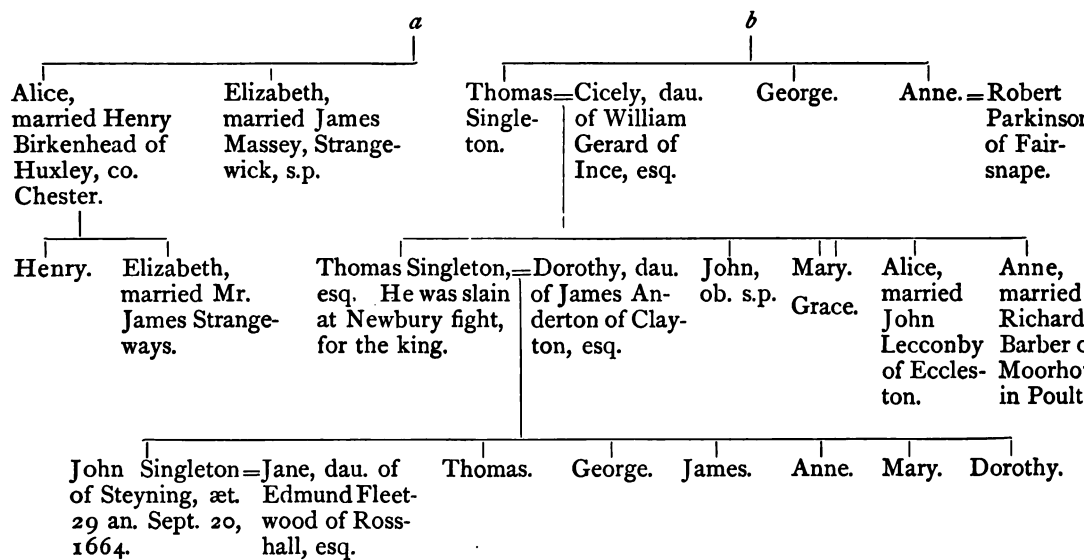


Singleton of Steyning.

Arms. — Argent, three chevronells, gules, between as many martlets, sable.



Visitation of Lancashire by Sir William Dugdale, 1664-5. 27



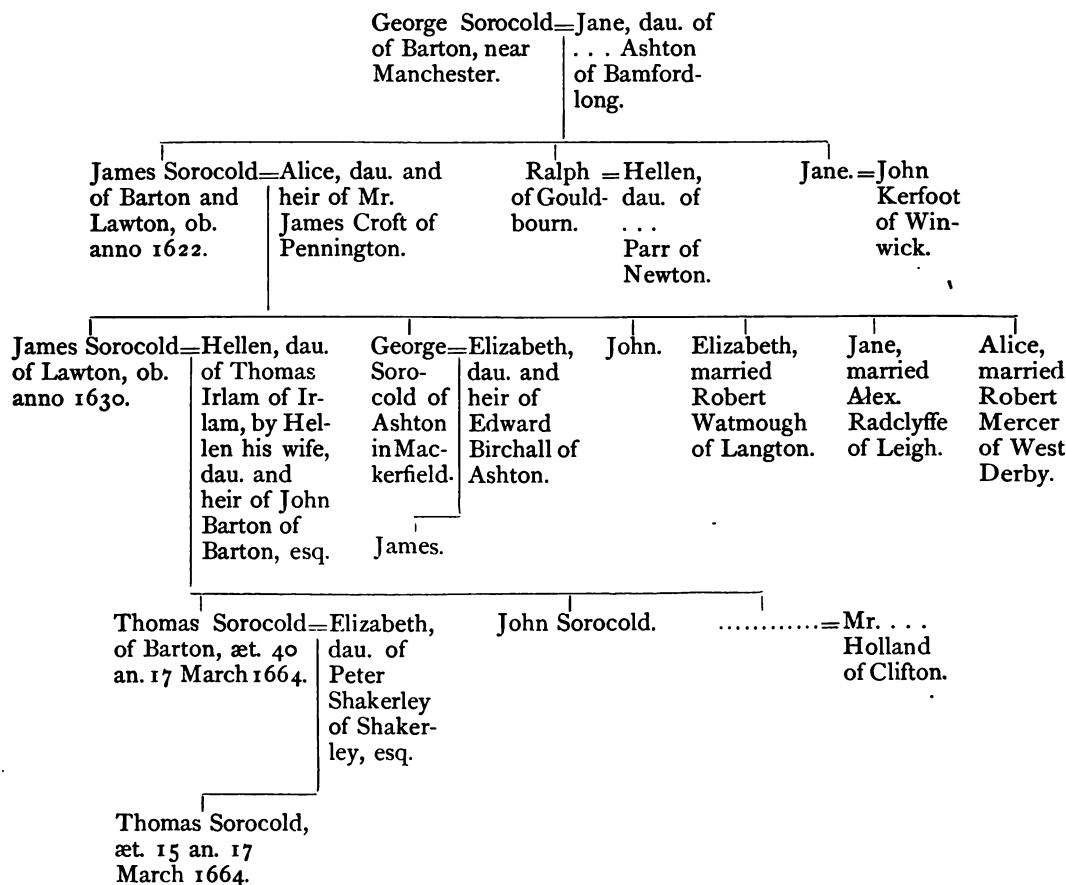
Preston, 20 Sept. 1664.

John Singleton.

Sorocold of Barton.

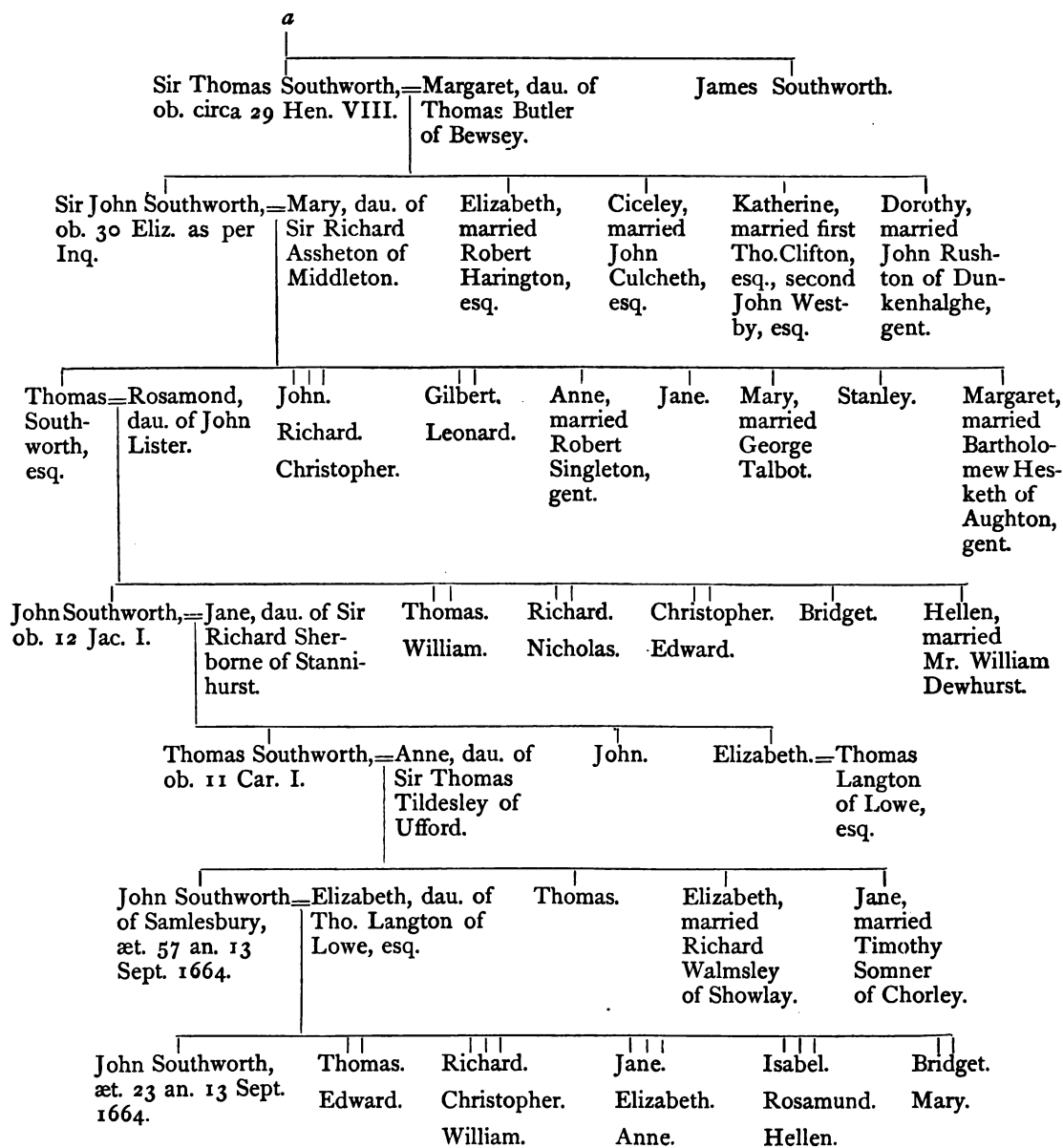
Arms. — Per chevron, argent and sable, in chief two fleurs-de-lis, azure, in base a castle, or.

Crest. — On the top of a tower, or, a fleur-de-lis, azure.



Manchester, 17 March 1664.

Thomas Sorocold.



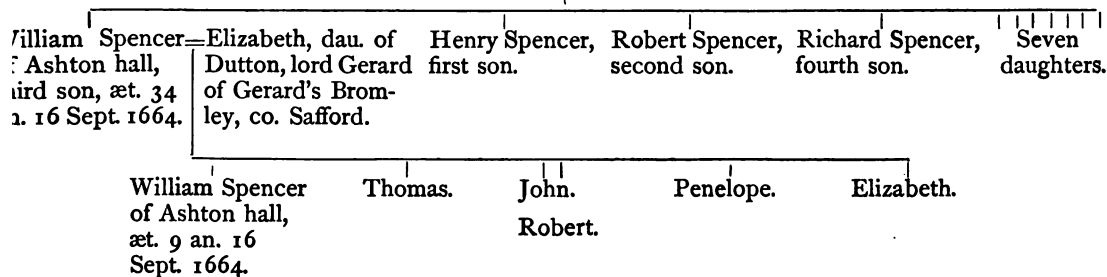
Blakeburne, 13 Sept. 1664.

John Southworth.

Spencer of Ashton Hall.

ms. — Quarterly, argent and gules, on the second and third quarters, a fret, or, over all on a bend, sable, three escallops of the first.

William Lord Spencer=Penelope, dau. of
of Wormleighton, co. Henry, lord Spen-
Warwick, ob. 1636. cer, created earl of
Sunderland by K.
Charles I., of
blessed memory.



Lancaster, 16 Sept. 1664.

William Spencer.

Stanley, Earls of Derby.

Arms. — Argent, on a bend azure, three bucks' heads cabossed, or.

Crest. — On a chapeau gules, turned up ermine, an eagle's wings endorsed, or, supporting an infant in its cradle, proper swaddled gules, banded of the third.

Supporters. — Dexter a griffin, sinister a buck, both or, and ducally collared and chained, azure, the buck attired of the last.

Motto. — Sans Changer ma Verite.

Their Arms quartered as follows, 1651. — 1. *Stanley*: Argent, on a bend, azure, three bucks' heads, cabossed, or. 2. *Audley*: Gules, a fret, or. 3. *Lathome*: On a chief indented, azure, dancette three plates. 4. *Man*: Gules, three legs armed in a triangle, argent, garnished and spurred, or. 5. *Gowshull*: Or and gules, barry of six pieces, a canton ermine. 6. *Albany*: Gules, a lion rampant, or. 7. *Warren*: Chequey, or and azure. 8. *Strange*: Gules, two lions passant, argent. 9. *Woodville*: Argent, a fess, and a canton, gules. 10. *Mohun*: Or, a cross engrailed, sable. 11. *Somerset*: Gules, a maunch, ermine. 12. *Montalt*: Azure, a lion rampant, argent. 13. *Suffolk*: France and England quarterly, in a bordure, or and azure. 14. *Brandon*: Barry of ten pieces, argent and gules; over all a lion rampant, or, crowned per pale, of the first and second. 15. *Bruen*: Vert, a cross moline, or. 16. *Rockley*: Lozengee, gules and ermine.

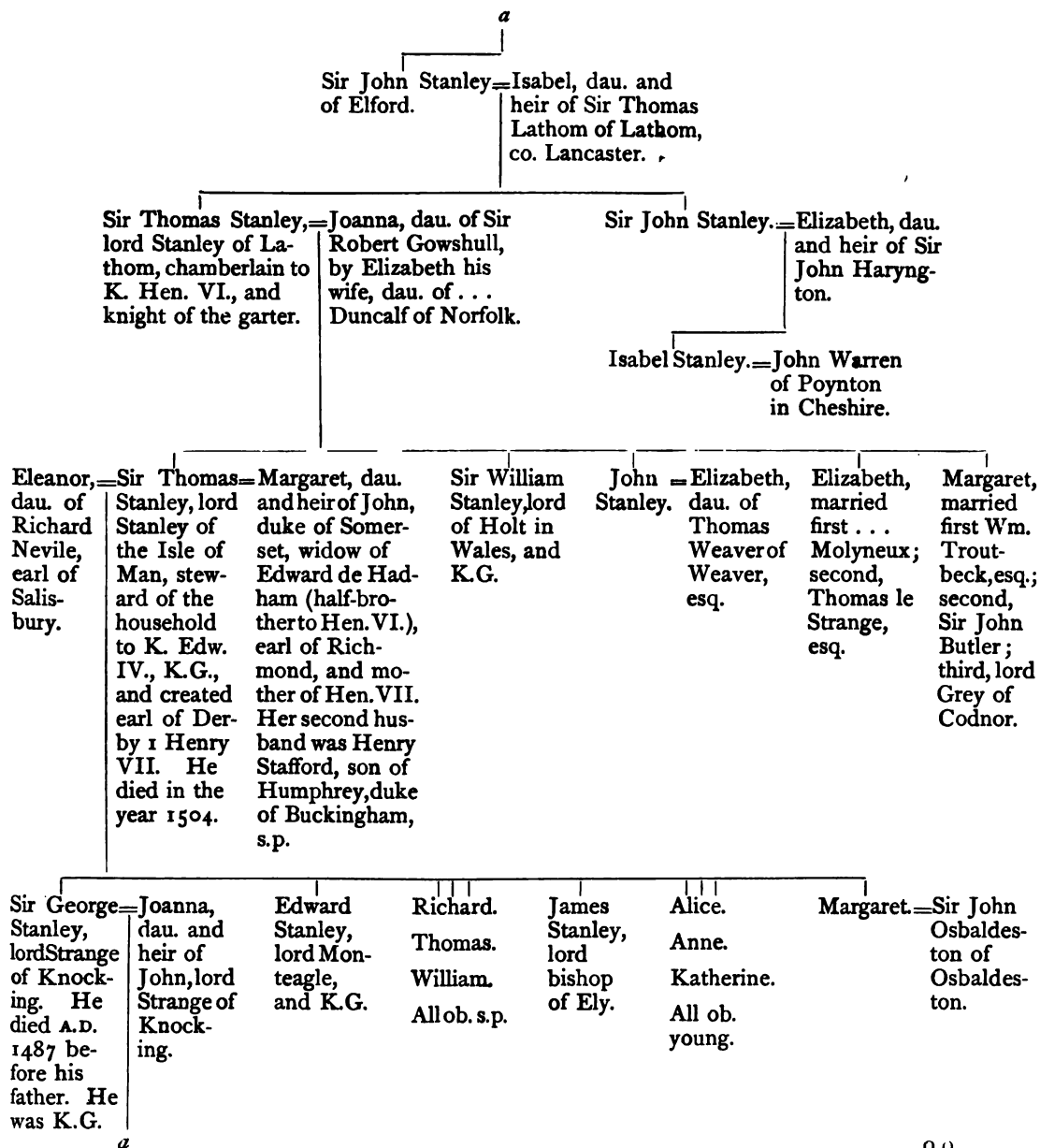
William Stanlegh.=Joanna, dau. of
... Bamville.

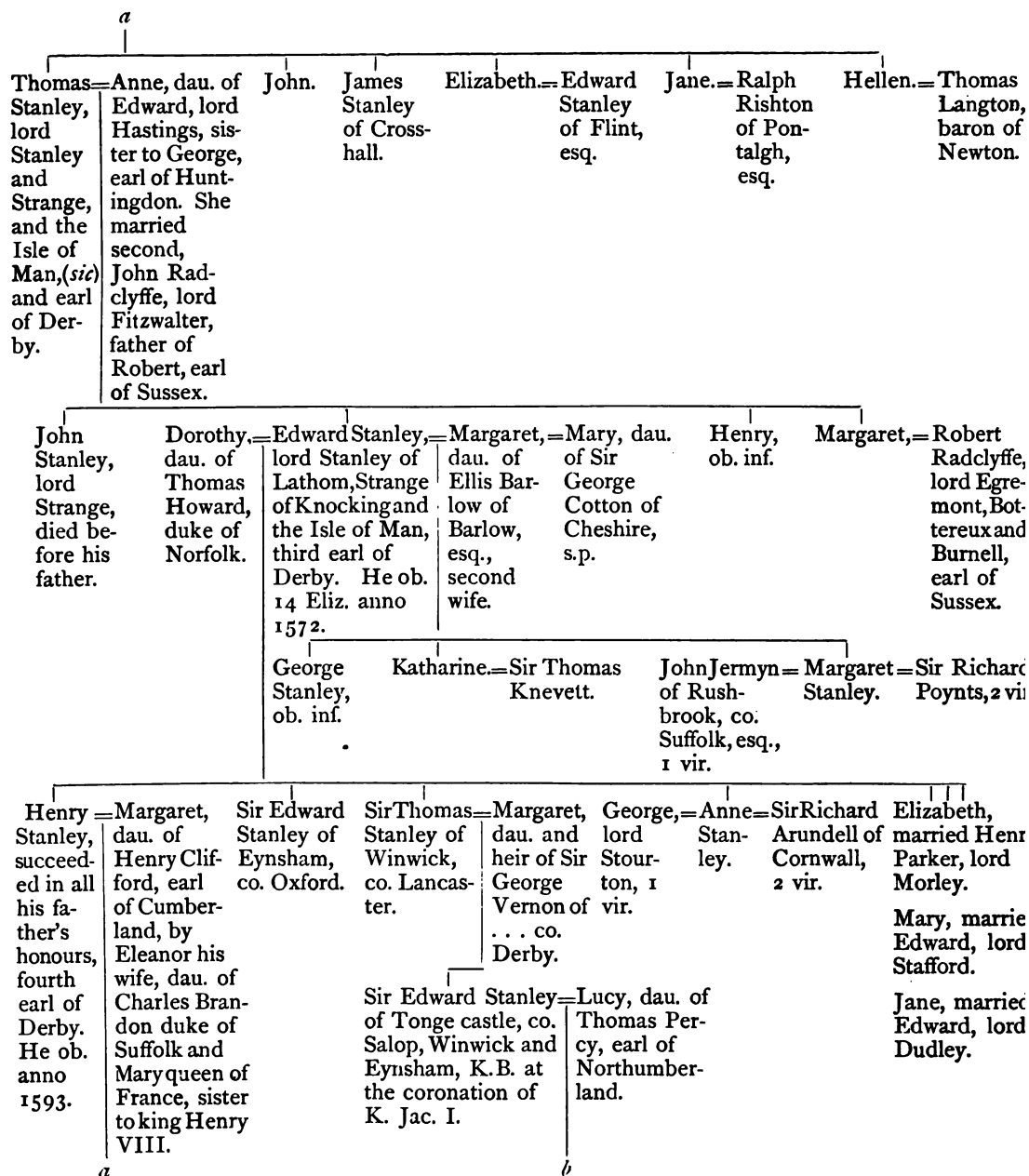
Sir Thomas Stanley.=Margaret, dau.
and heir of ...
Hooton in
Cheshire.

William Stanley, settled at Hoo- ton.	John Stanley,= second son of Sir Thomas, settled at El- ford, co. Staf- ford.
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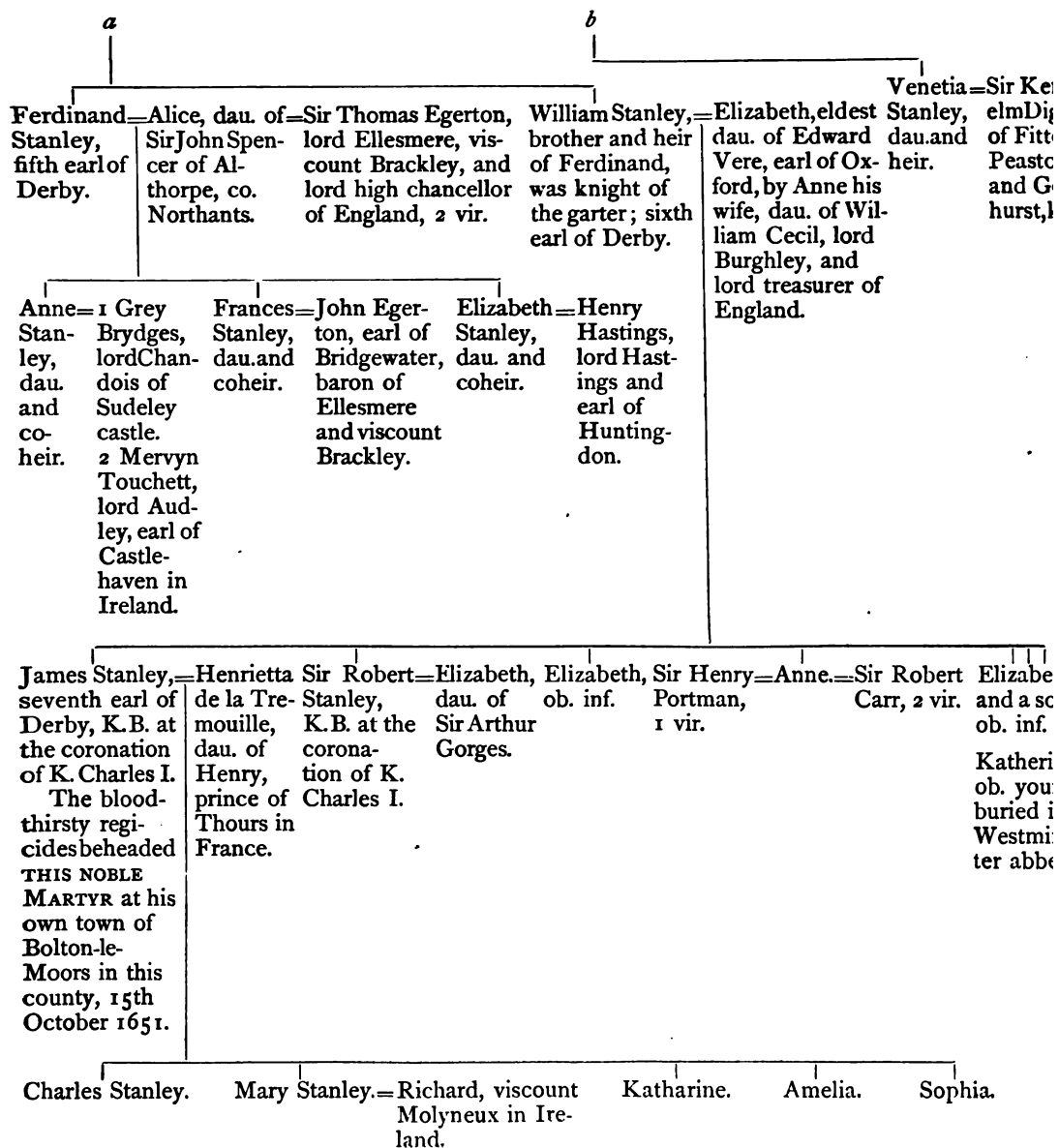
Sir Thomas Stanley=Anne, dau. of
of Elford. Sir Robert
 Acton.

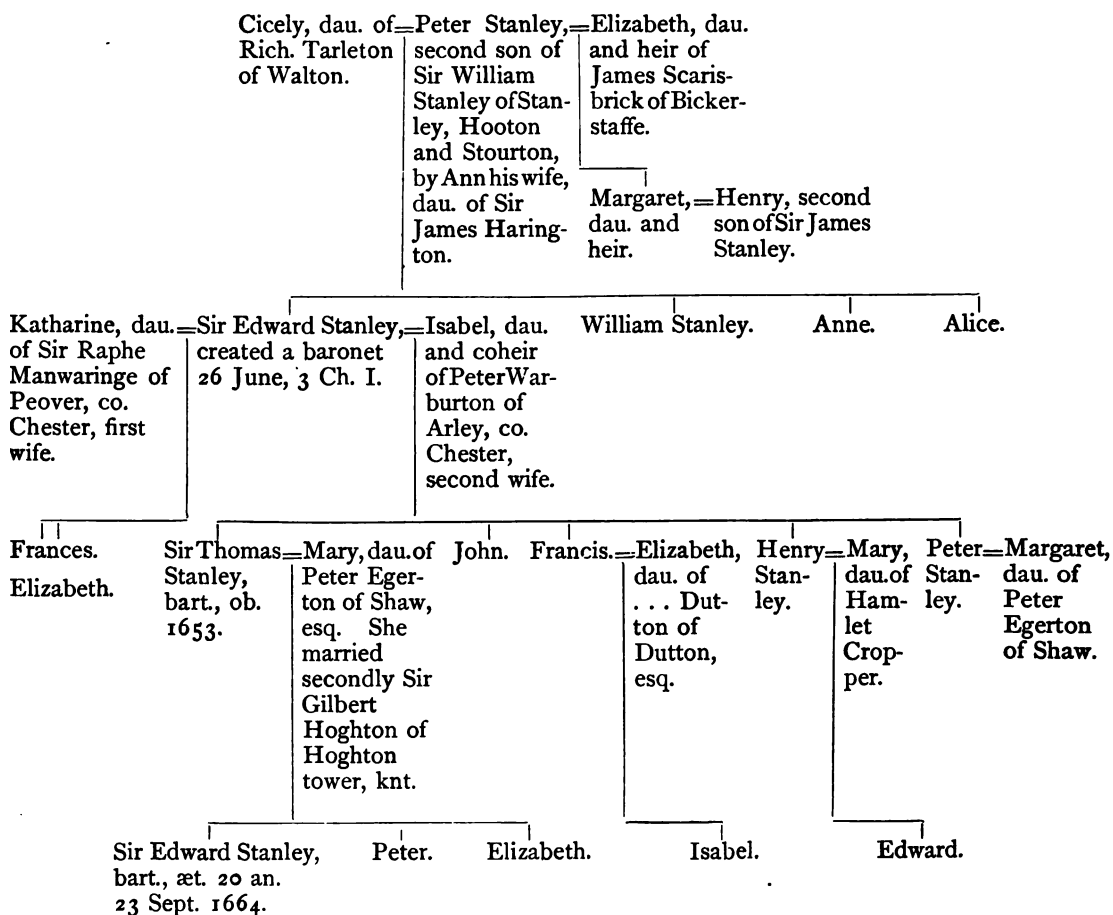
Sir John Stanley=Isabel, dau. and
of Elford. coheir of Lord
 Verdun of Alton,
 co. Stafford,
 widow of William,
 lord Ferrers of
 Groby.





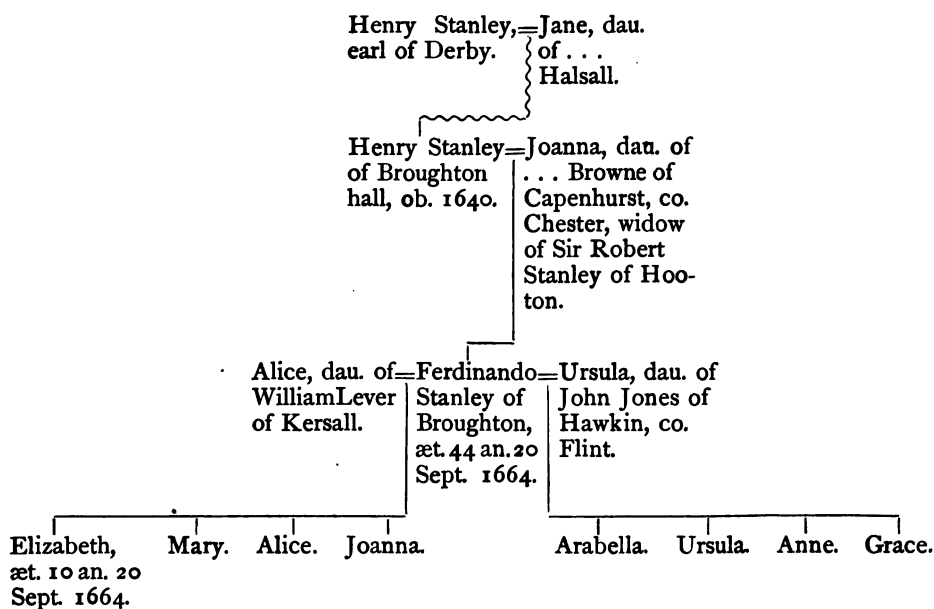
Visitation of Lancashire by Sir William Dugdale, 1664-5. 28



Stanley of Bickerstaffe.**Arms.**— Argent, on a bend azure, three bucks' heads cabossed, or.**Crest.**— On a chapeau gules, turned up ermine, an eagle with expanded wings, or, preying on an infant proper, in a cradle, or, swaddled gules, banded or.*Ormeskirke, 23 Sept. 1664.**Edw. Stanley.*

Stanley of Broughton.

Arms. — Stanley, with bend sinister.

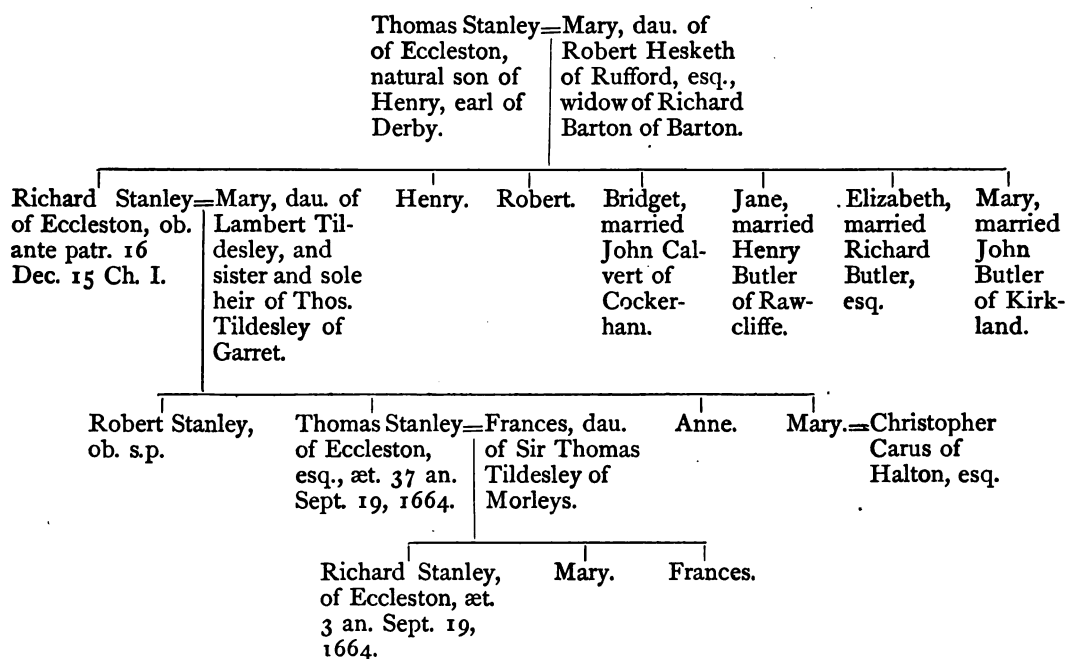


Manchester, 20 Sept. 1664.

Ferd. Stanley.

Stanley of Eccleston.

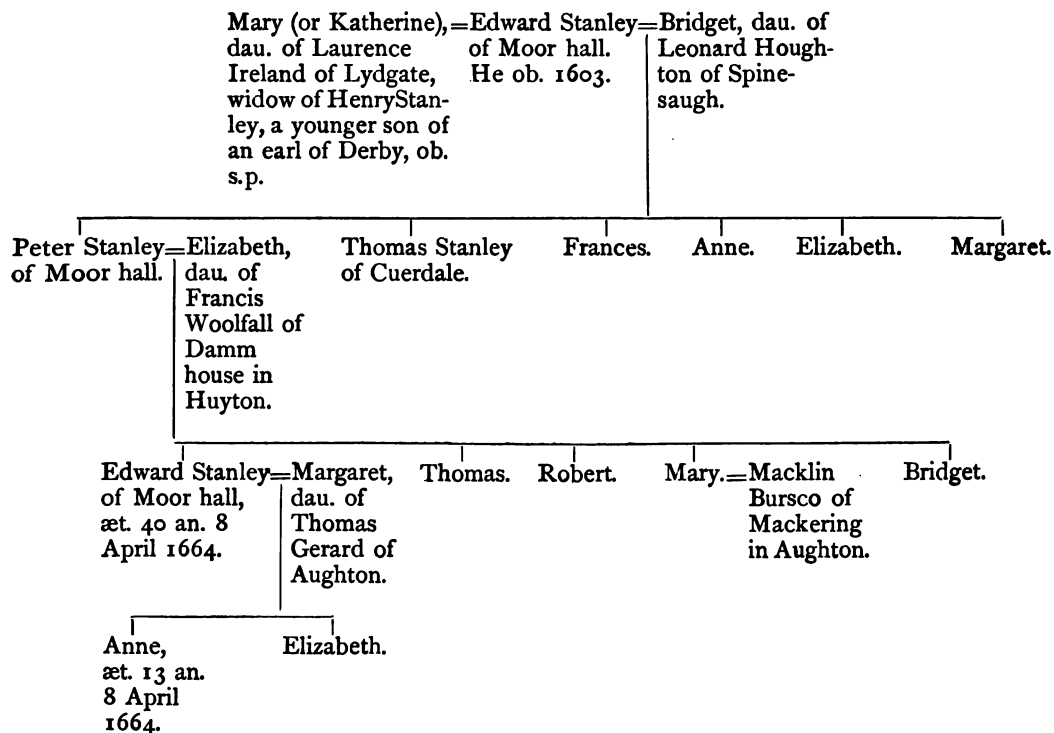
Arms.— Stanley, on the bend sinister.



Preston, 19 Sept. 1664.

Thomas Stanley.

Stanley of Moor Hall.

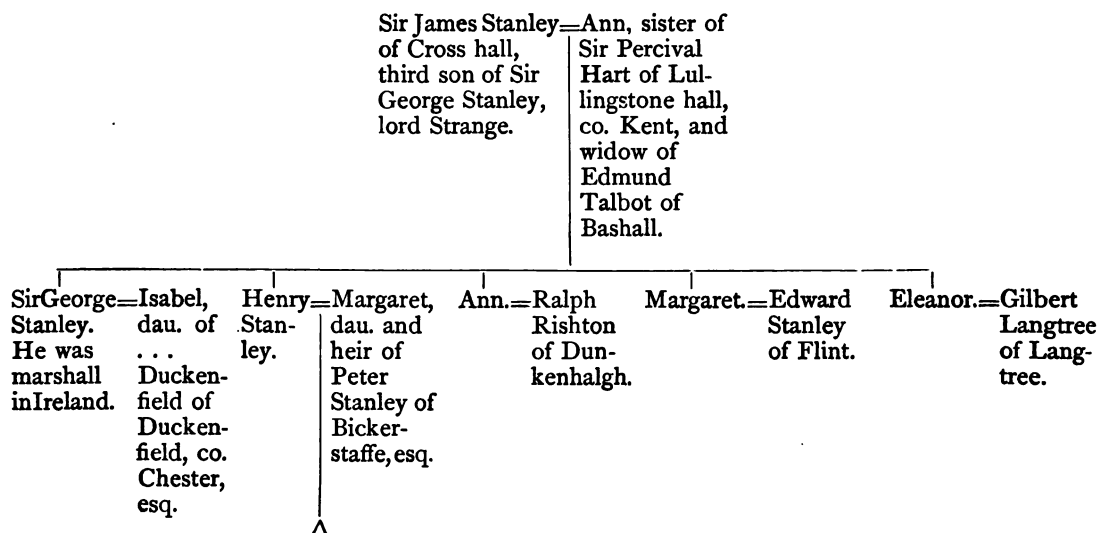


Ormeskirke, 8 April 1664.

Edward Stanley.

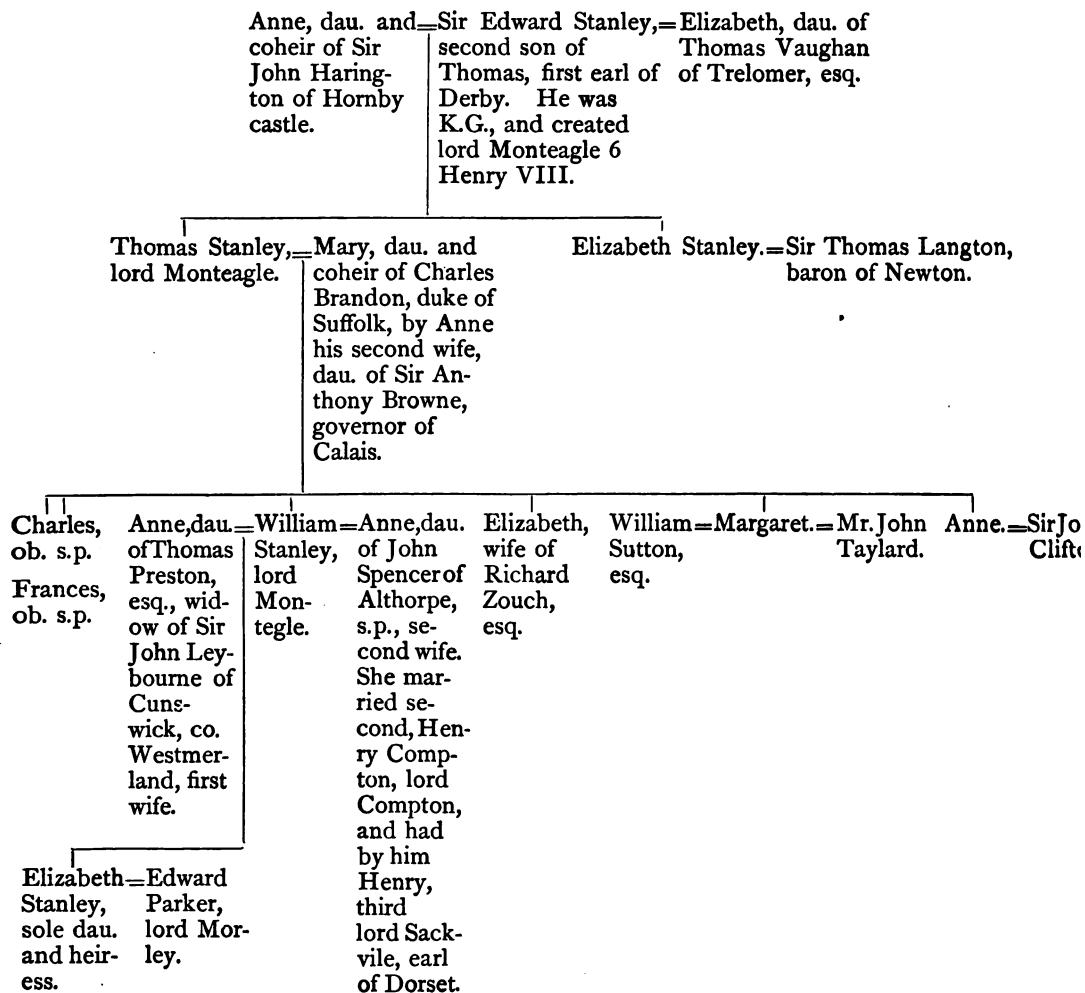
Stanley of Cross Hall.

Arms. — Argent, on a bend azure, three bucks' heads cabossed, or.



Stanley of Hornby Castle.

Arms. — Argent, on a bend azure, three bucks' heads cabossed, or, a crescent for difference.



George Washington
 John Adams
 Thomas Jefferson
 James Madison
 James Monroe
 John Quincy Adams
 Andrew Jackson
 Martin Van Buren
 William Henry Harrison
 John Tyler
 James K. Polk
 Zachary Taylor
 Franklin Pierce
 James Buchanan
 Abraham Lincoln
 Andrew Johnson
 Ulysses S. Grant
 Rutherford B. Hayes
 James A. Garfield
 Chester A. Arthur
 Grover Cleveland
 Benjamin Harrison
 William McKinley
 Theodore Roosevelt
 William Howard Taft
 Woodrow Wilson
 Warren G. Harding
 Calvin Coolidge
 Herbert Hoover
 Franklin D. Roosevelt
 Harry S. Truman
 Dwight D. Eisenhower
 John F. Kennedy
 Lyndon B. Johnson
 Richard M. Nixon
 Gerald R. Ford
 Jimmy Carter
 Ronald Reagan
 George H. W. Bush
 Bill Clinton
 George W. Bush
 Barack Obama
 Donald Trump

Sanitary Derby at 8 1664	Sanitary of House of Commons at 8 1664	Sanitary at 8 1664	Sanitary at 8 1664	Sanitary at 8 1664	Sanitary at 8 1664

Sanitary Derby at 8 April 1664	Sanitary at 8 April 1664	Sanitary at 8 April 1664	Sanitary at 8 April 1664

Sanitary, 8 April 1664

Visitation of Lancashire by Sir William Dugdale, 1664 5. 291

Standish, of Standish.

Sir — the first of the name
Coat — the arms of the name

A. Standish, Esq. of Standish,
 of Standish, in the County of Lancashire.

Ralph Standish — the first of the name
 of Standish, in the County of Lancashire.
 of Standish, in the County of Lancashire.
 of Standish, in the County of Lancashire.
 of Standish, in the County of Lancashire.

Sir Alexander Standish — the first of the name
 of Standish, in the County of Lancashire.
 of Standish, in the County of Lancashire.

Ralph Standish — the first of the name
 ob. 31 Hen. 3. of Standish, in the County of Lancashire.
 of Standish, in the County of Lancashire.
 of Standish, in the County of Lancashire.

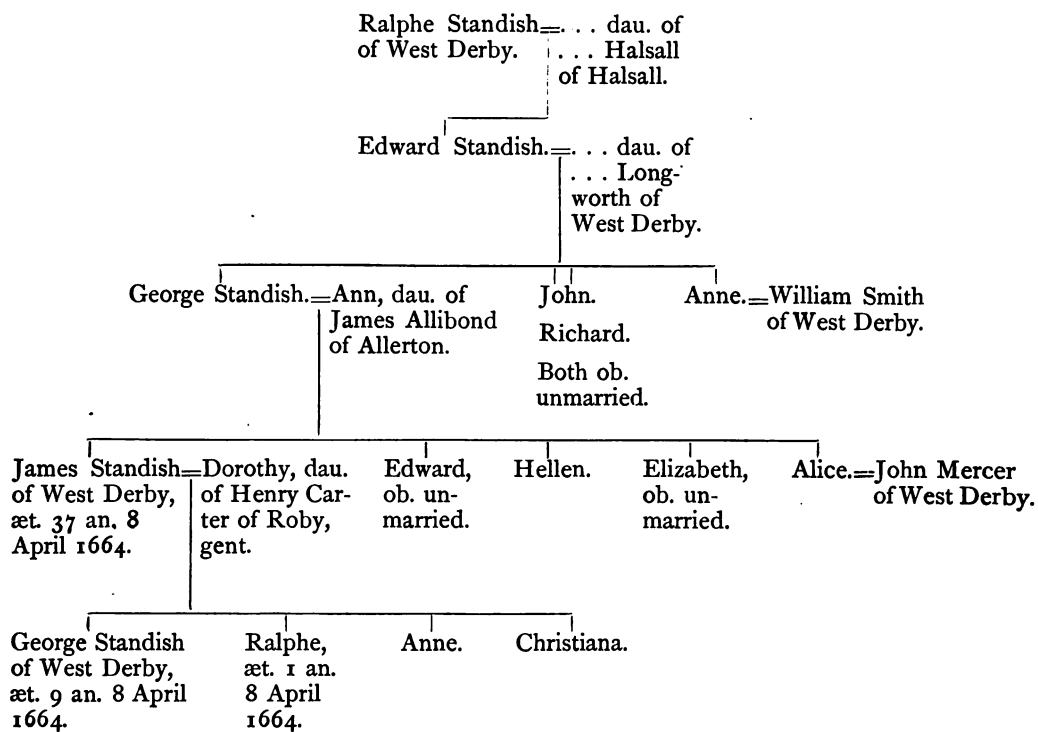
Alexander Standish — the first of the name	Agnes, married	John, married
Standish, ob. 31 Hen. 3.	Thomas, married	Roger, married
Hen. 3.	Elizabeth, married	Brinsford, married
	Christine, married	of Haghe.

Edward Standish — the first of the name
 of Standish, in the County of Lancashire.
 of Standish, in the County of Lancashire.
 of Standish, in the County of Lancashire.

Elizabeth Standish — the first of the name
 of Standish, in the County of Lancashire.
 of Standish, in the County of Lancashire.

Standish of West Derby.

Arms. — Sable, three standing dishes, argent.



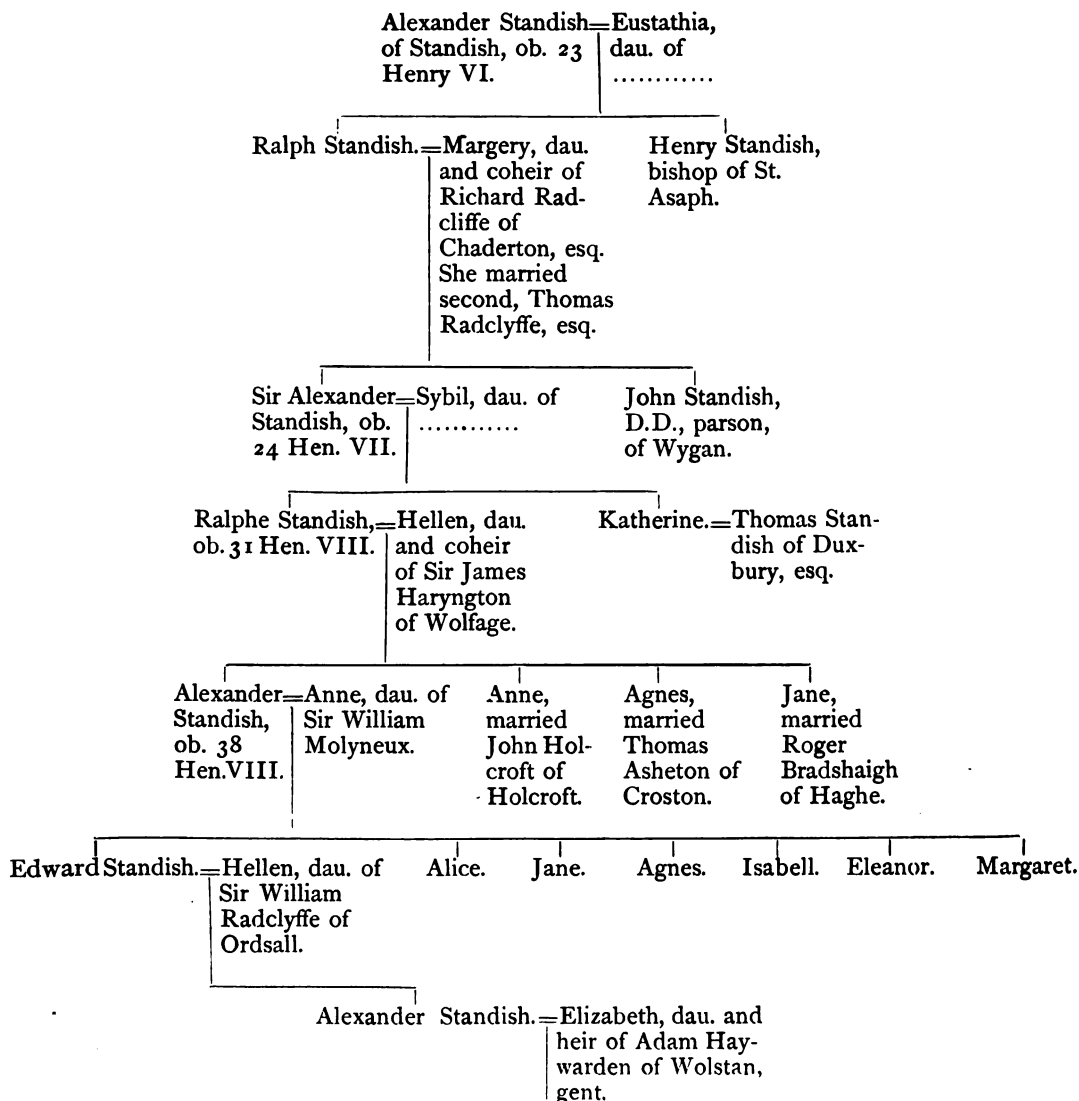
Ormeskirke, 8 April 1664.

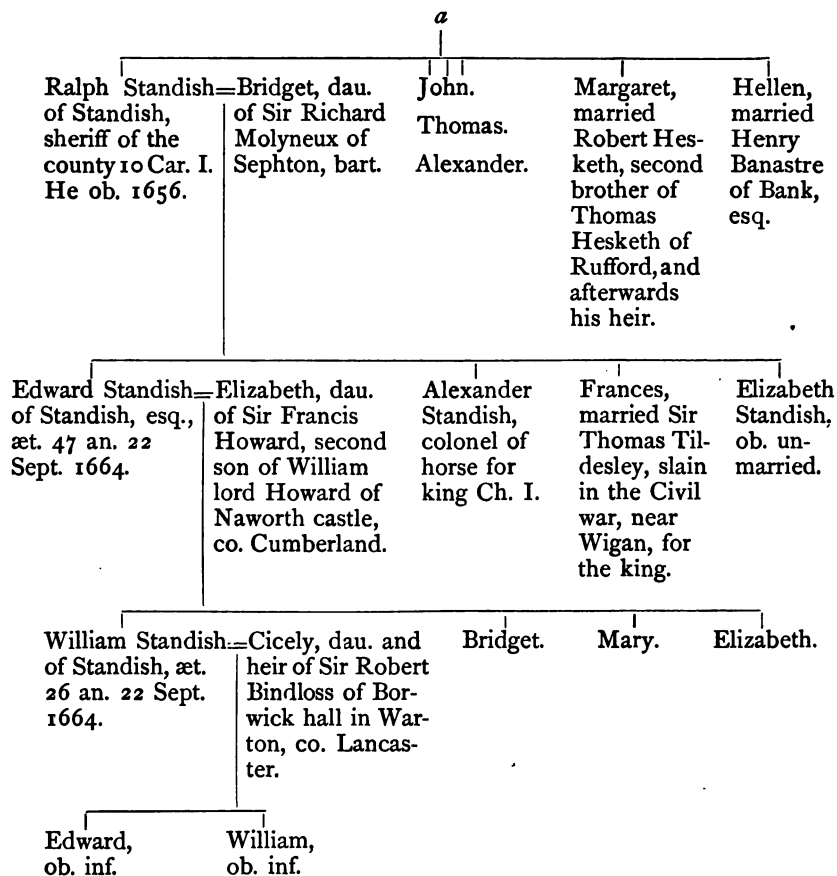
James Standish.

Standish of Standish.

Arms. — Sable, three standing dishes, argent.

Crest. — An owl with a rat in its talons, proper.





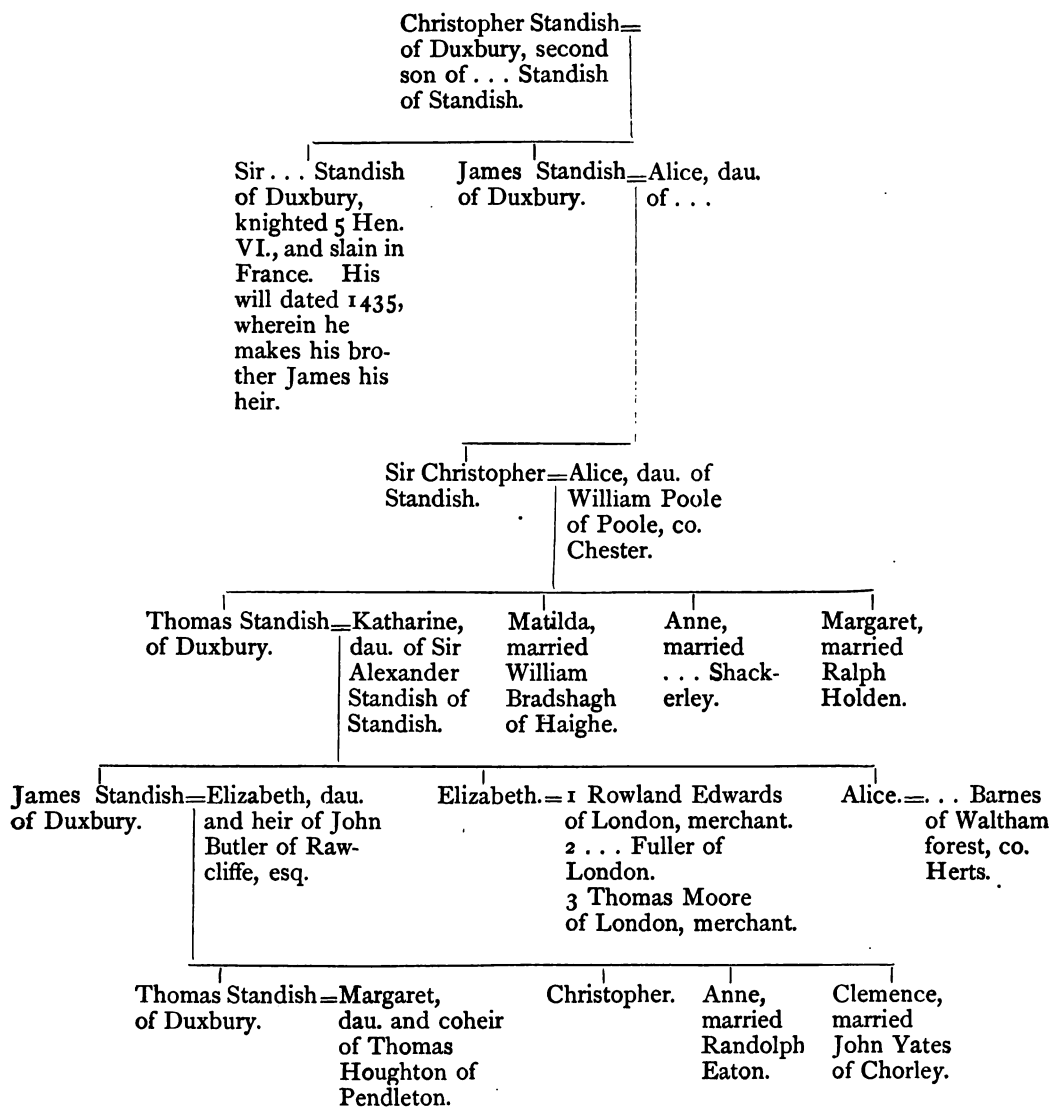
Ormeskirke, 22 Sept. 1664.

Edward Standish.

Standish of Duxbury.

Arms. — Azure, three standing dishes, argent.

Crest. — A cock, argent.



Standish of Burghe.

Arms. — Sable, three standing dishes, argent.

Crest. — An owl with a rat in his talons, proper.

Thurston Standish, = . . . dau. of . . .
second son of Sir Alexander Standish of Standish. | Hilton of Chat-
| terton in Standish.

Laurence Standish = . . . dau. of
of Burghe. | . . . Standish
| of Harlow.

Thurston Standish = Mary, dau. of
| . . . Dickinson
| of Cophall.

Laurence Standish = Elizabeth, dau. of
| George Byrom of
| Salford near Man-
| chester, gent.

Thurston Standish = Elizabeth, dau. of Burghe, 8 April 1664. of Thomas An- derton of Chor- ley, gent.	Alexander.	John.	Jane, married George Colbrand.
Laurence Standish, 8 April 1664.	Thomas.	Dorothy.	Anne.
			Alice.

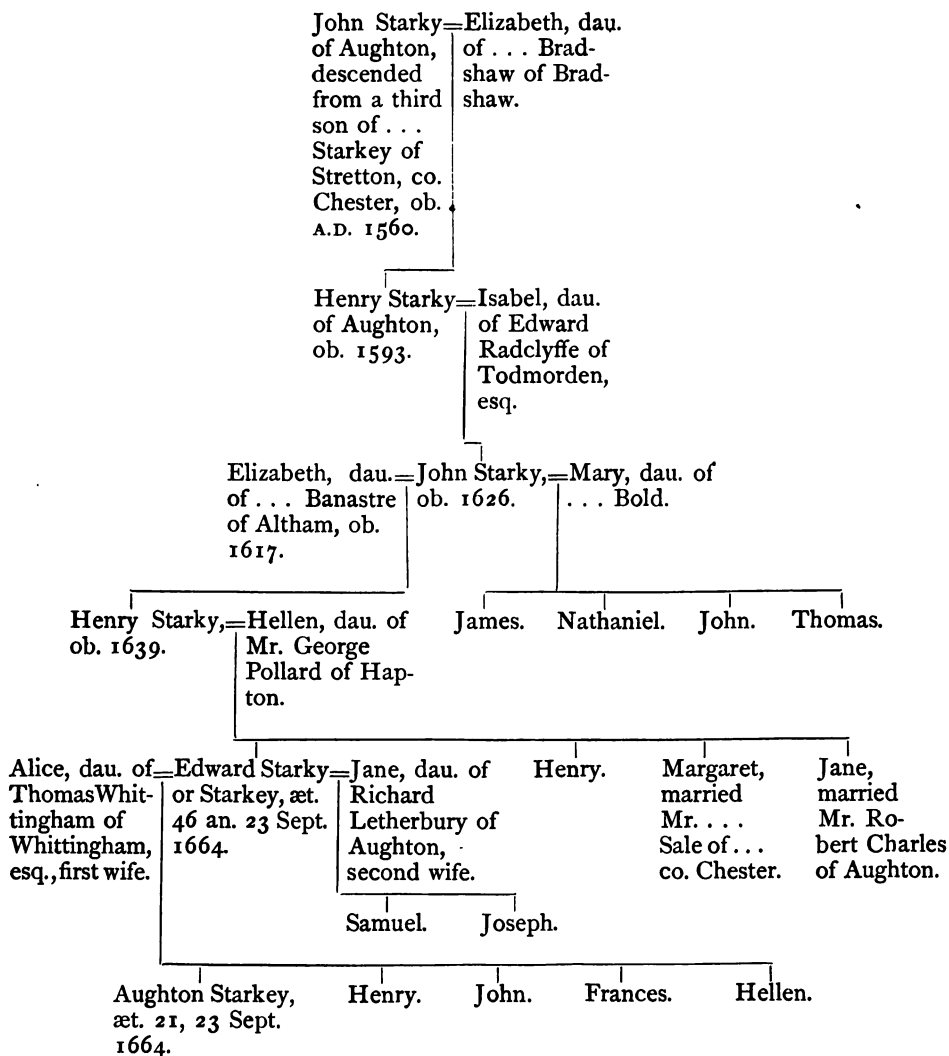
Ormeskirke, 8 April 1664.

Thurston Standish.

Starky of Aughton.

Arms. — Argent, a stork sable, membered gules, a mullet for cadency.

Crest. — A stork's head erased, per pale, argent and sable, holding in the beak gules, a snake, vert.



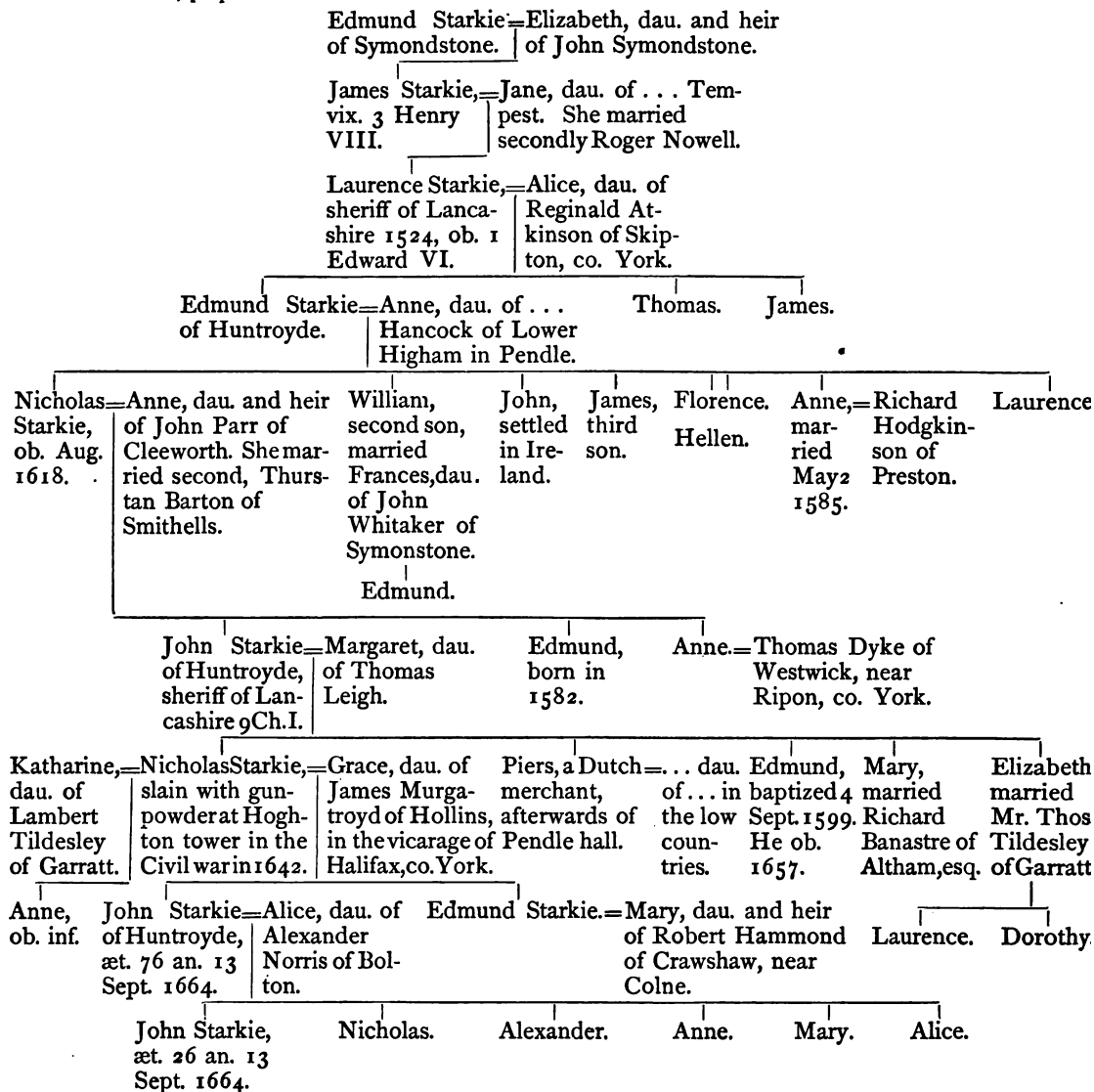
Ormeskirke, 23 Sept. 1664.

Edward Starky.

Starkie of Huntroyde.

Arms.— First and fourth argent, a bend sable, between six storks, proper, *Starkie*; second and third argent, two bars azure, in chief three tortoisés within a bordure engrailed, sable, *Parr*.

Crest.— A stork, proper.



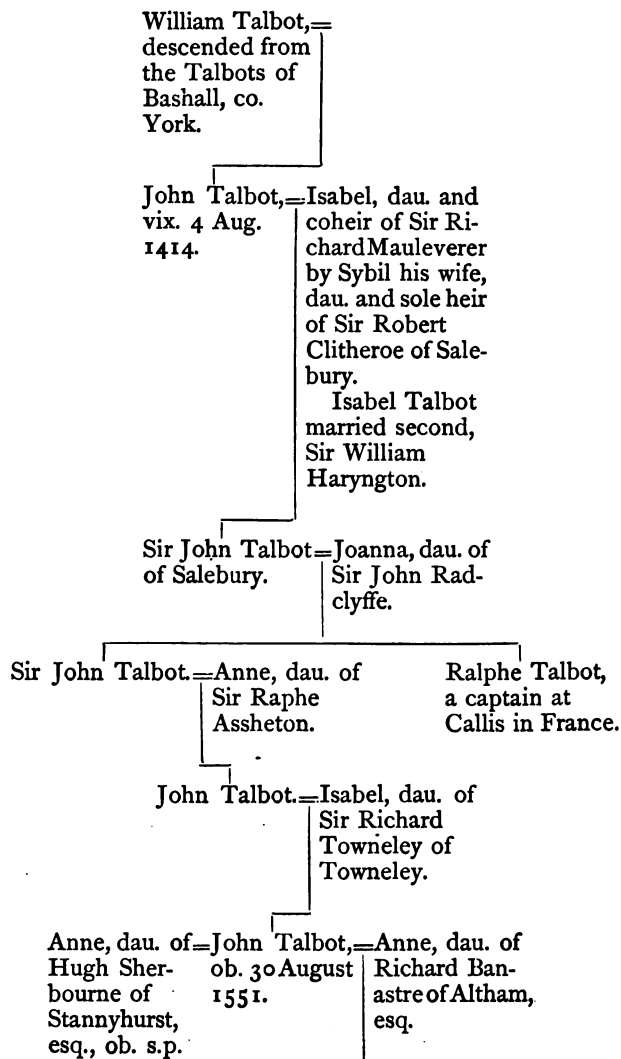
Blakeburne, 13 Sept. 1664.

John Starkie.

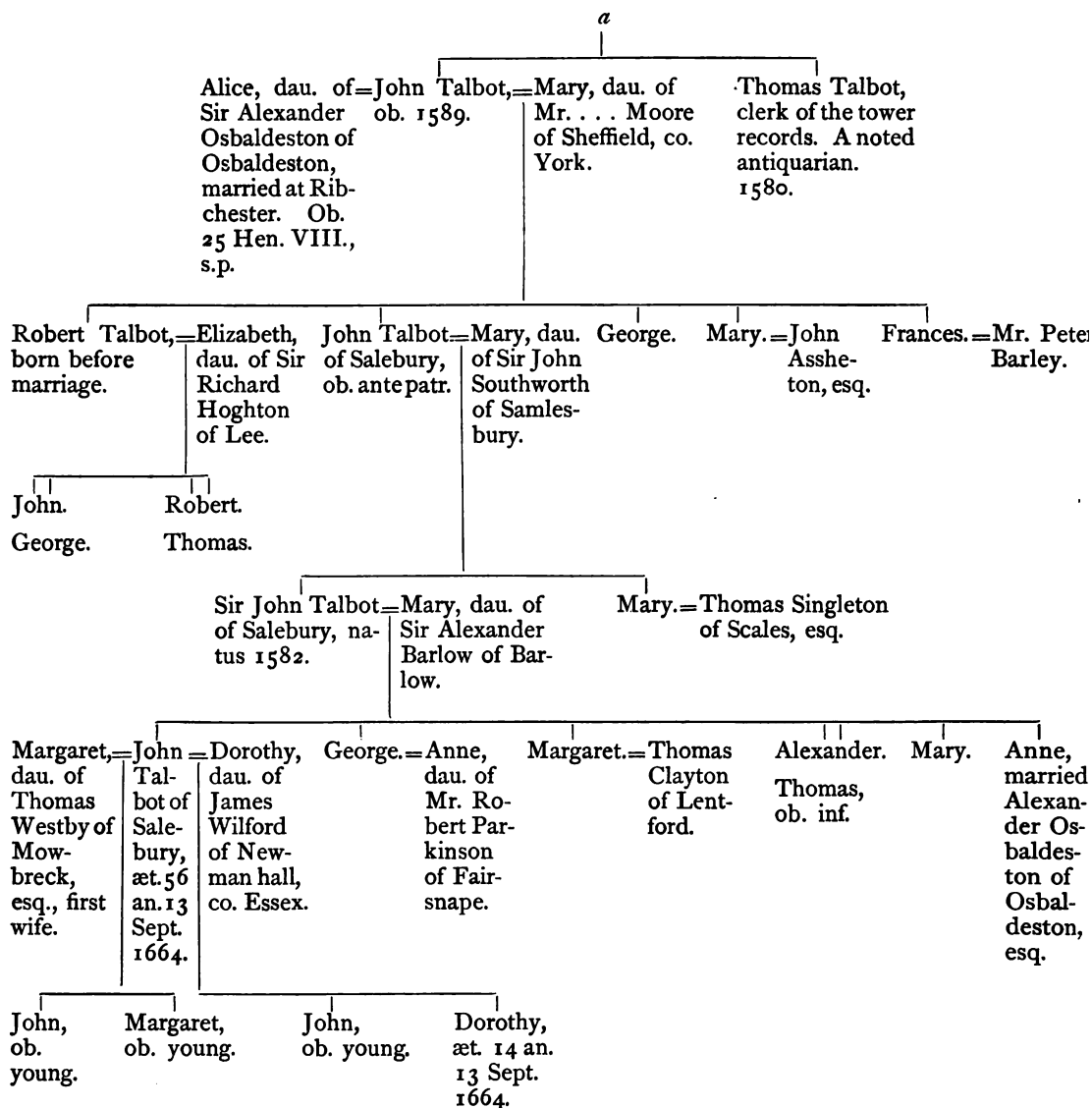
Talbot of Salebury.

Arms. — Argent, three lions salient, purpure.

Crest. — A talbot passant, sable.



298 *Visitation of Lancashire by Sir William Dugdale, 1664-5.*

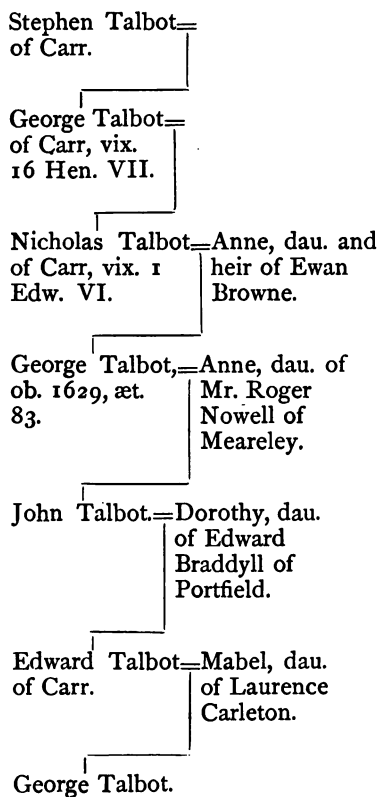


Blackburne, 13 Sept. 1664.

John Talbot.

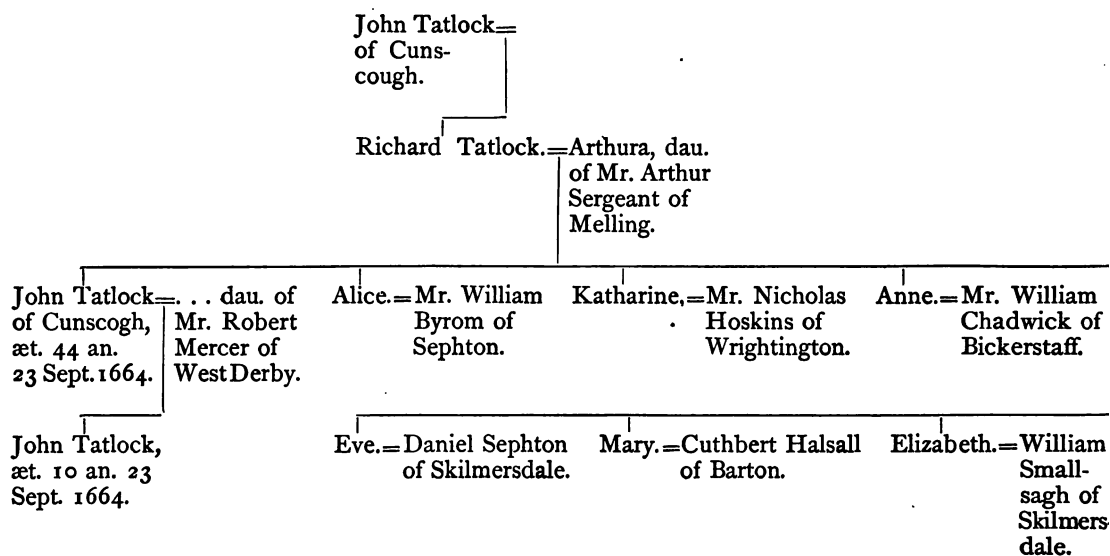
Talbot of Carr.

Arms. — Argent, three lions salient, vert.



Tatlock of Cunsough.

Arms. — Azure, a bend cotised, or, in chief a dolphin naiant, argent.

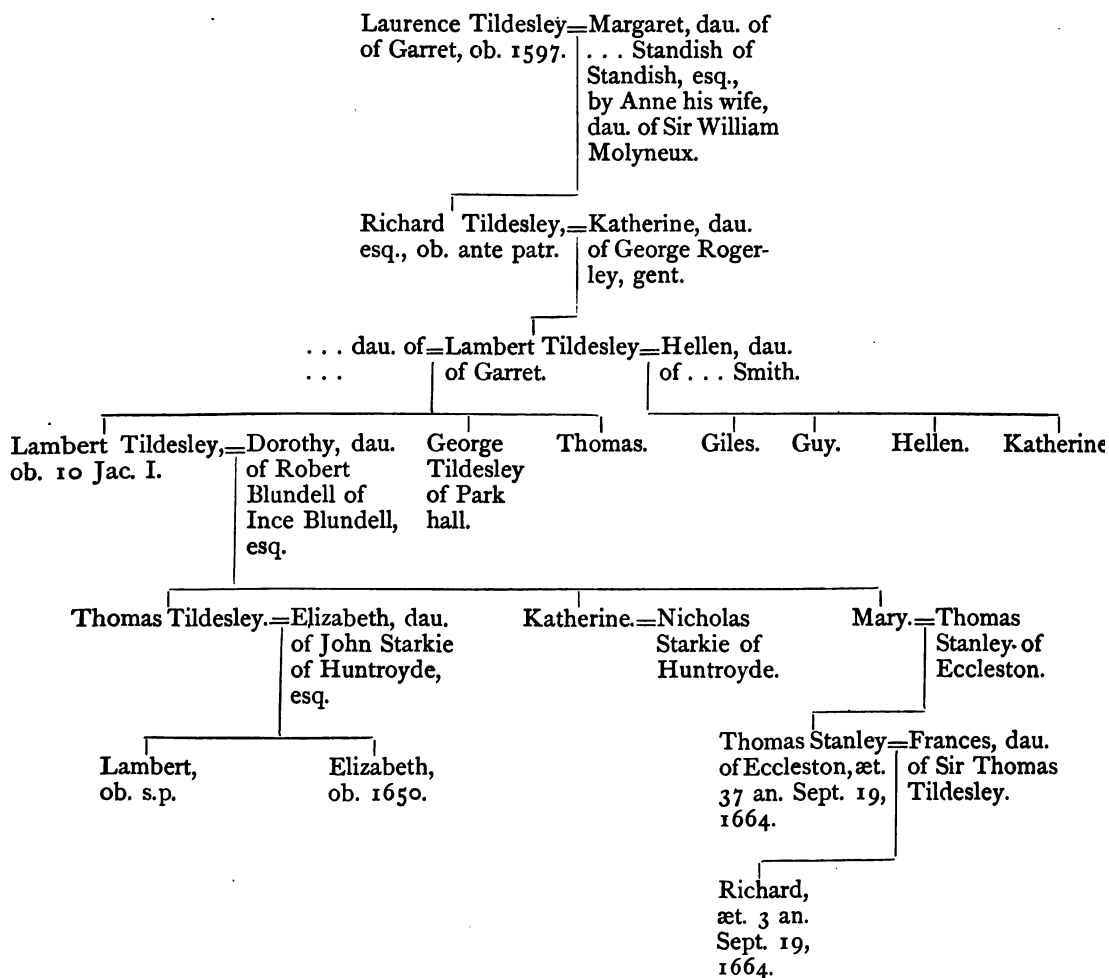


Ormeskirke, 23 Sept. 1664.

John Tatlock.

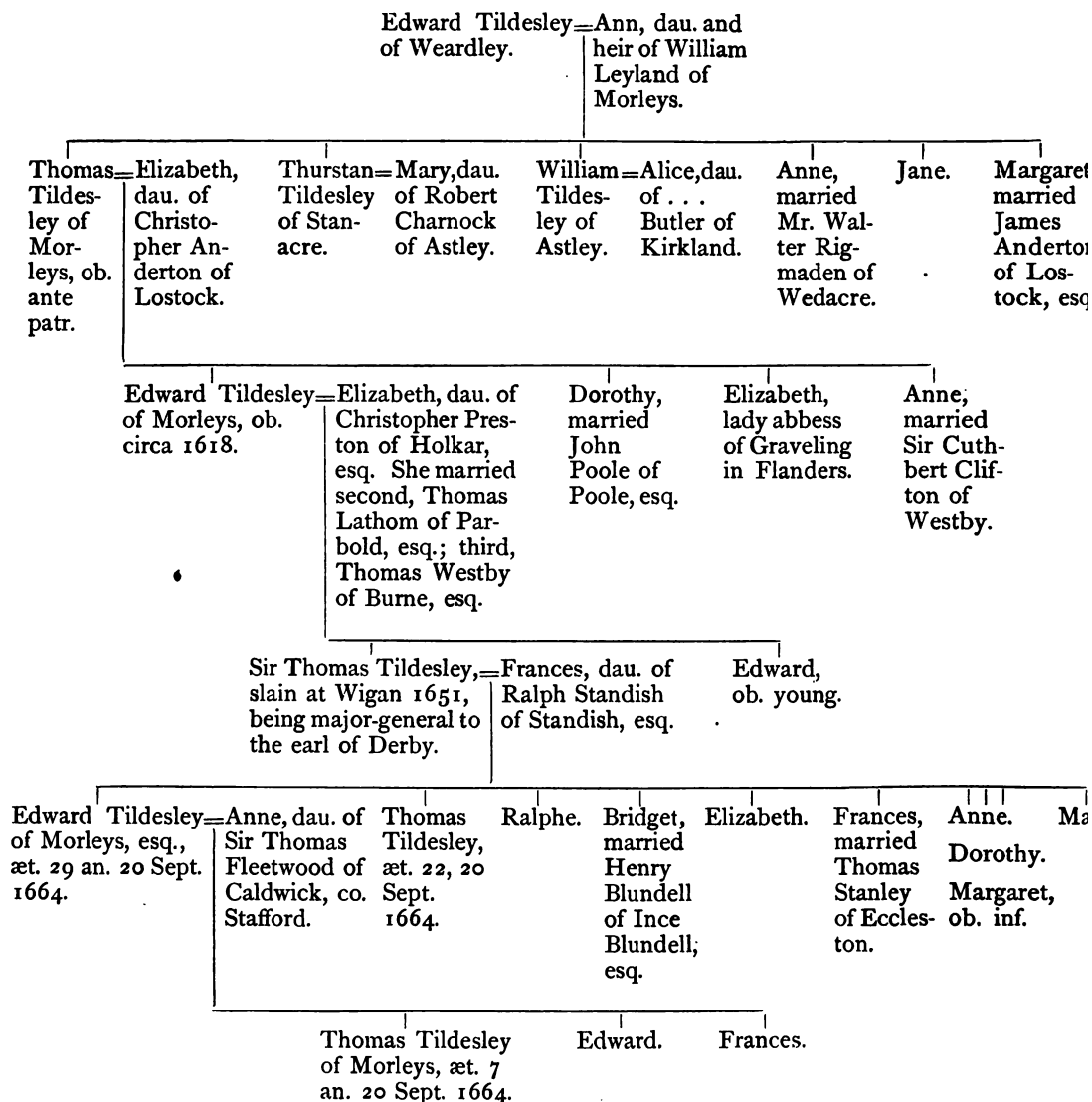
Tildesley of Garret.

Arms.— Argent, a chevron, gules, between three rush hills, proper.



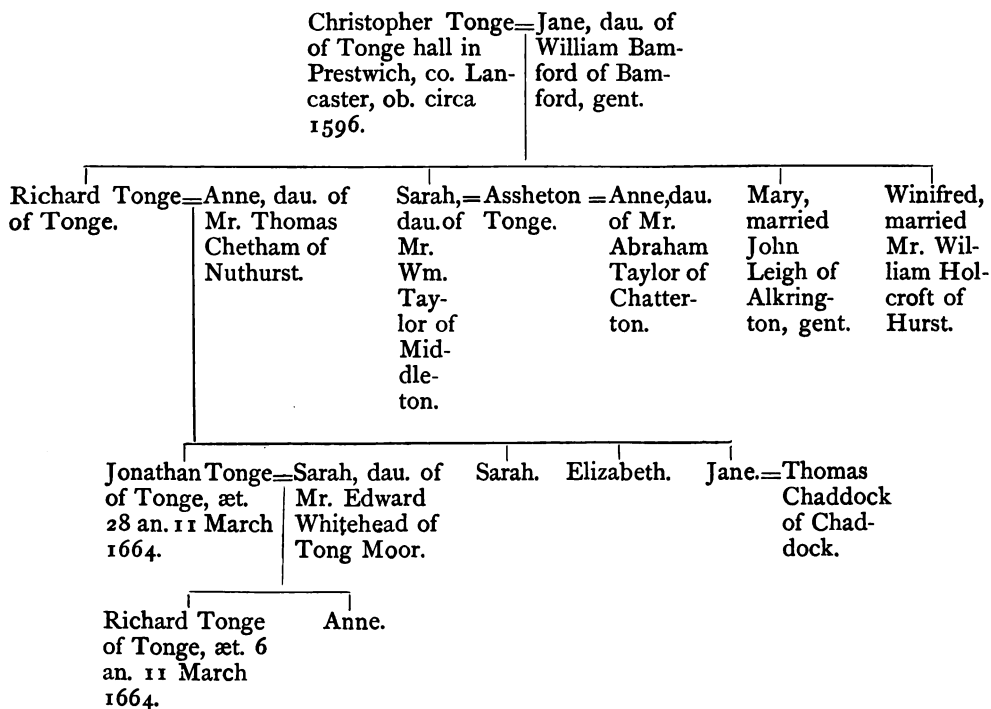
Preston, 19 Sept. 1664.

Thomas Stanley.

Tildesley of Morleys.**Arms.** — Argent, three rush hills, with dog dales, proper.*Preston, 20 Sept. 1664.**Edward Tildesley.*

Tonge of Tonge

Arms. — Azure, a bend argent, cotised or, between six martlets of the last.



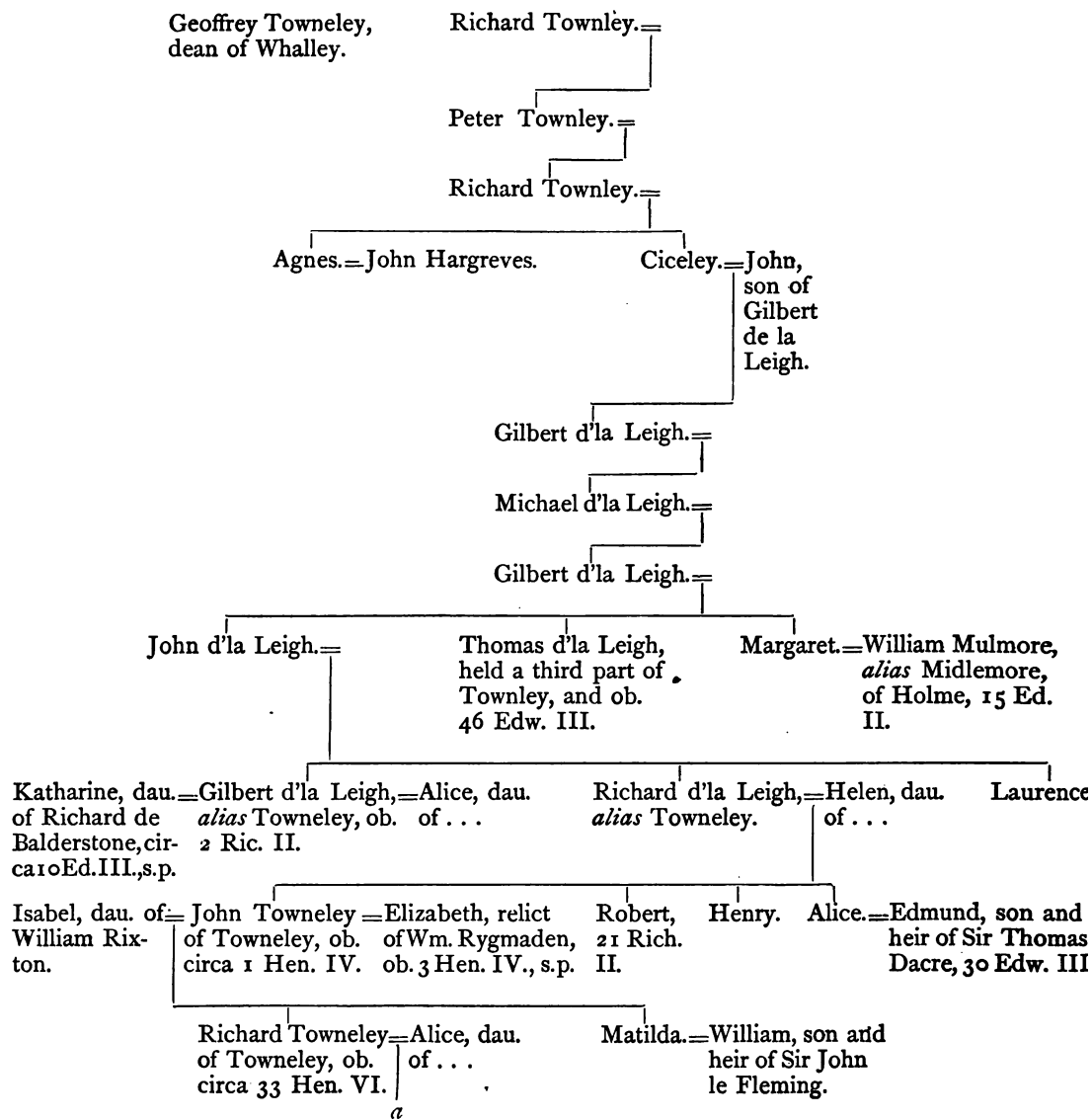
Manchester, 11 March 1664.

Jonathan Tonge.

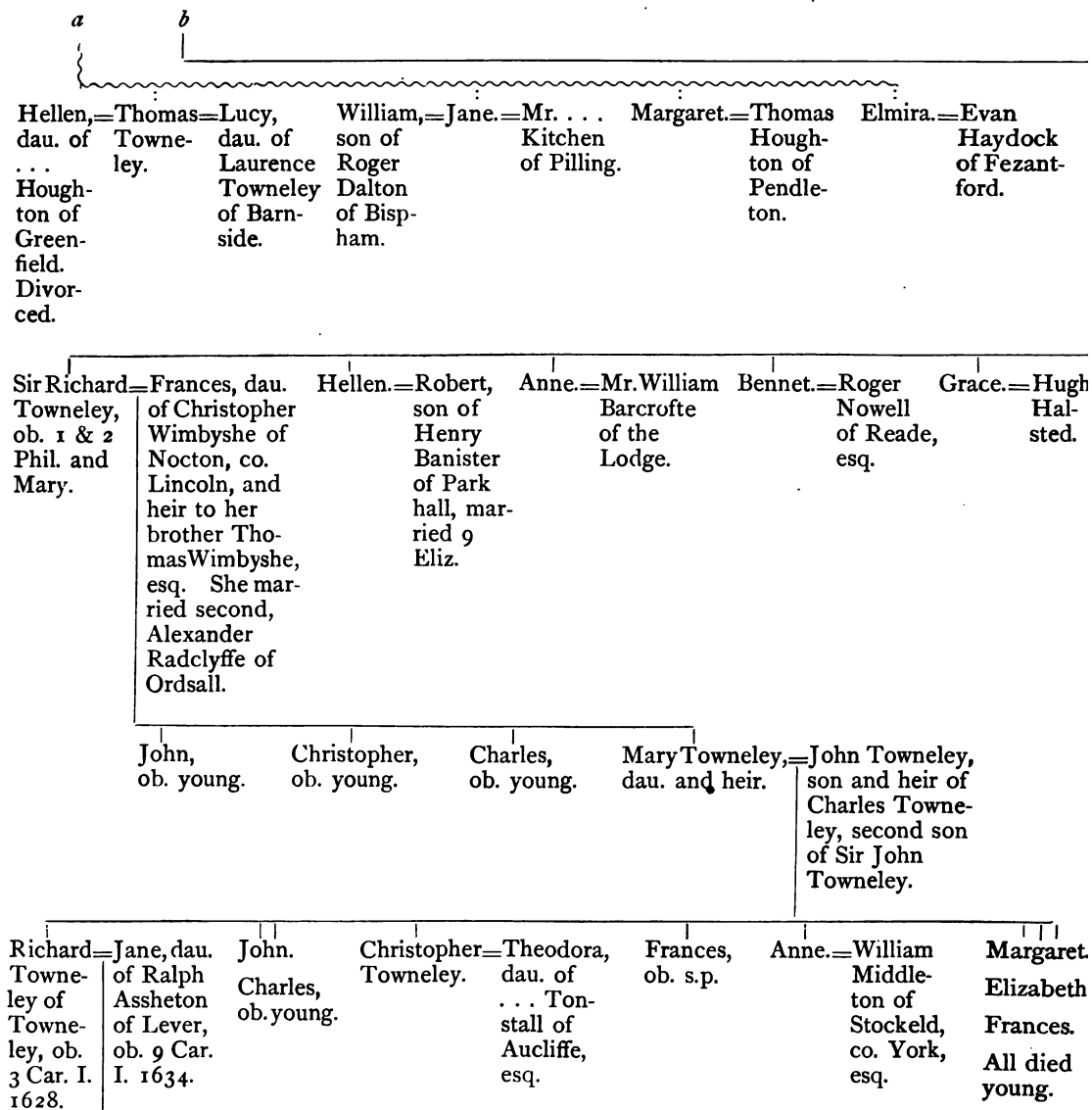
Towneley of Towneley.

Arms. — Argent, a fess and three mullets in chief, sable.

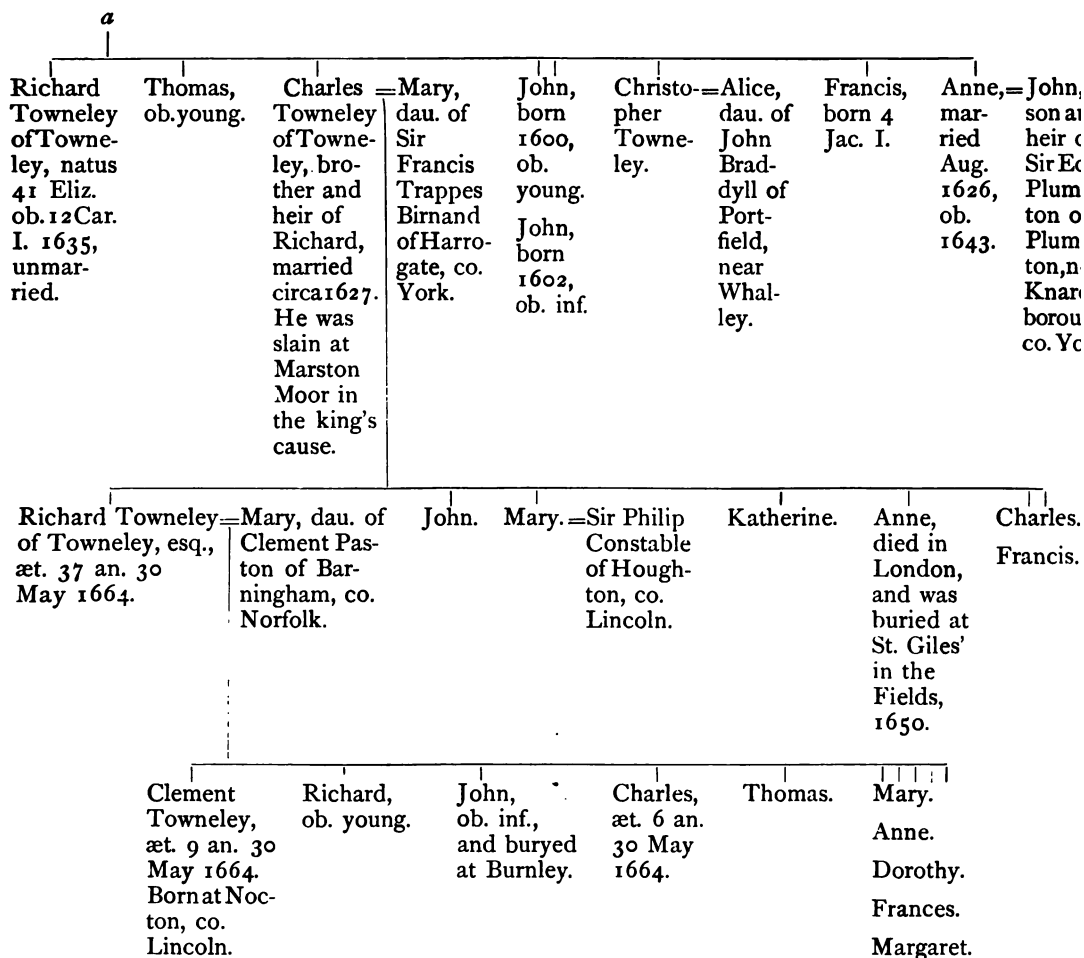
Crest. — A sparrow hawk proper, jessed and belled, or.



306 *Visitation of Lancashire by Sir William Dugdale, 1664-5.*



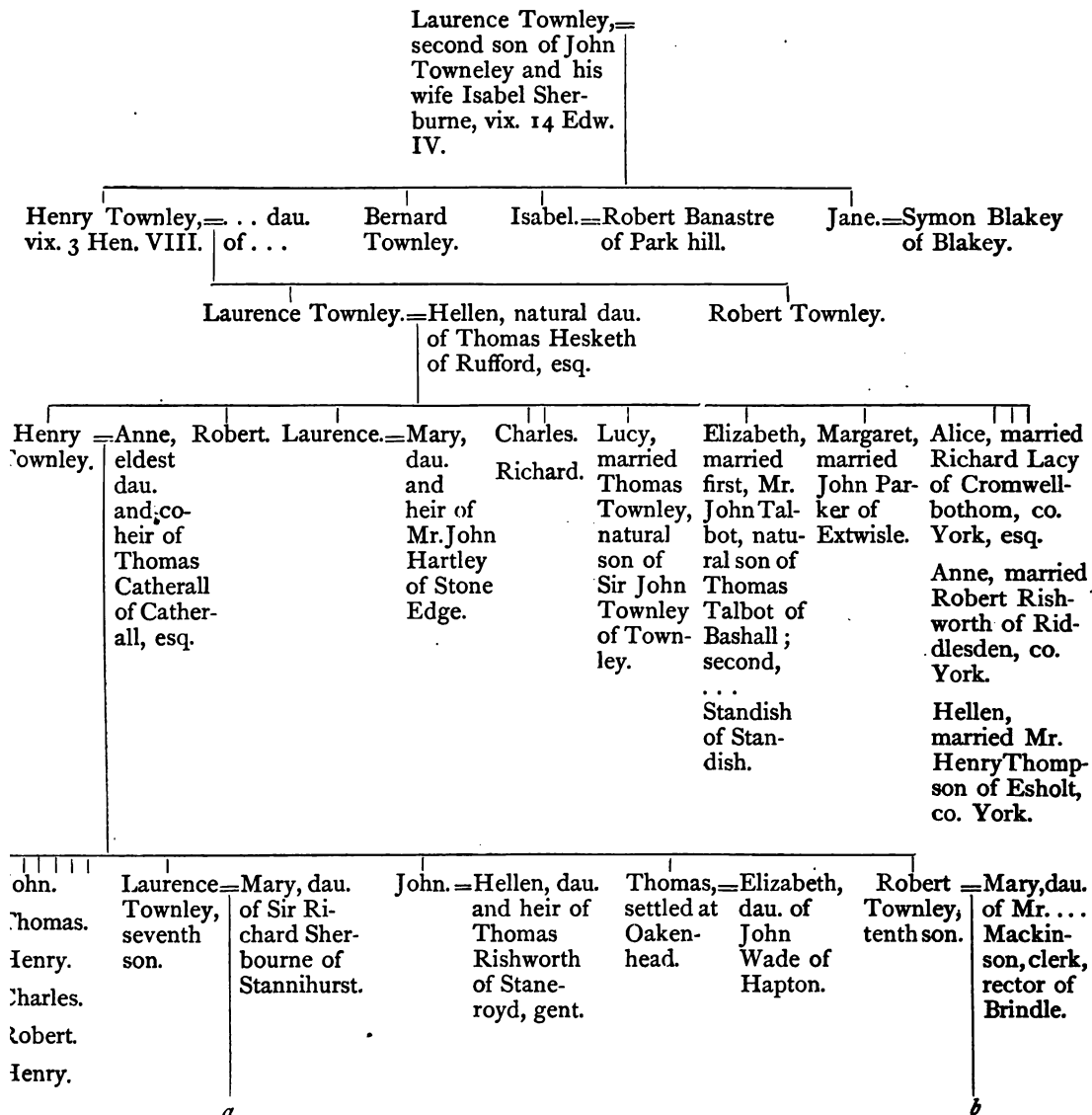
Visitation of Lancashire by Sir William Dugdale, 1664-5. 31

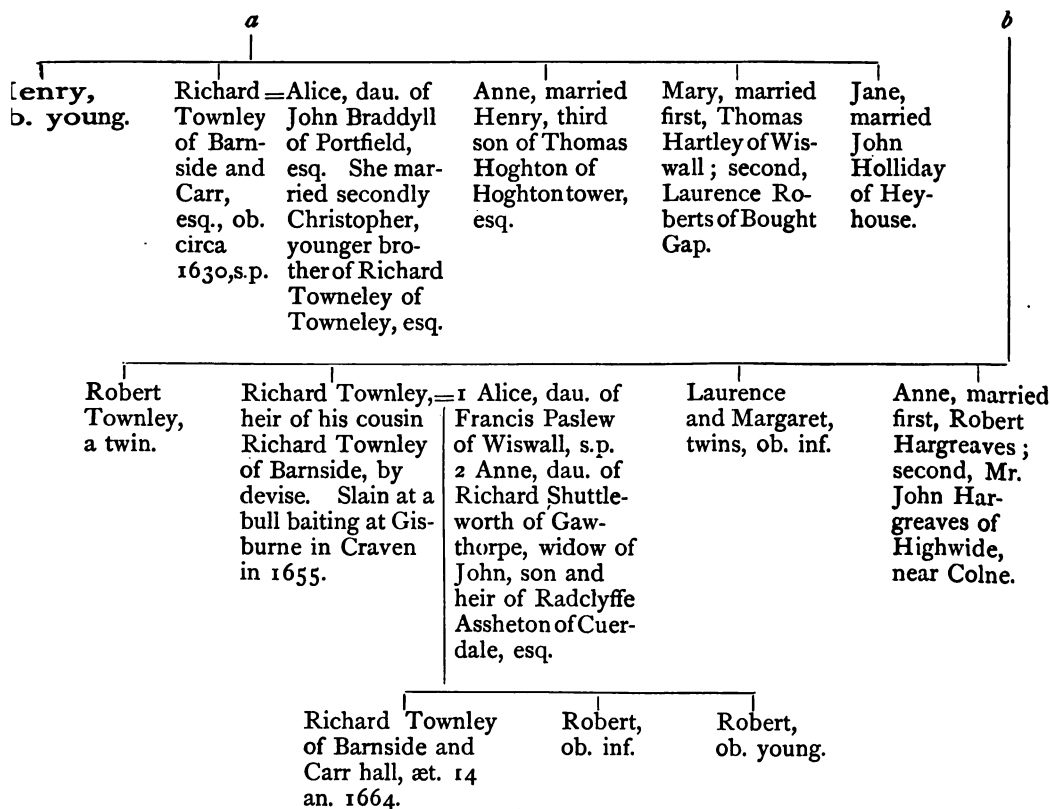


Richard Towneley.

Townley of Barnside.

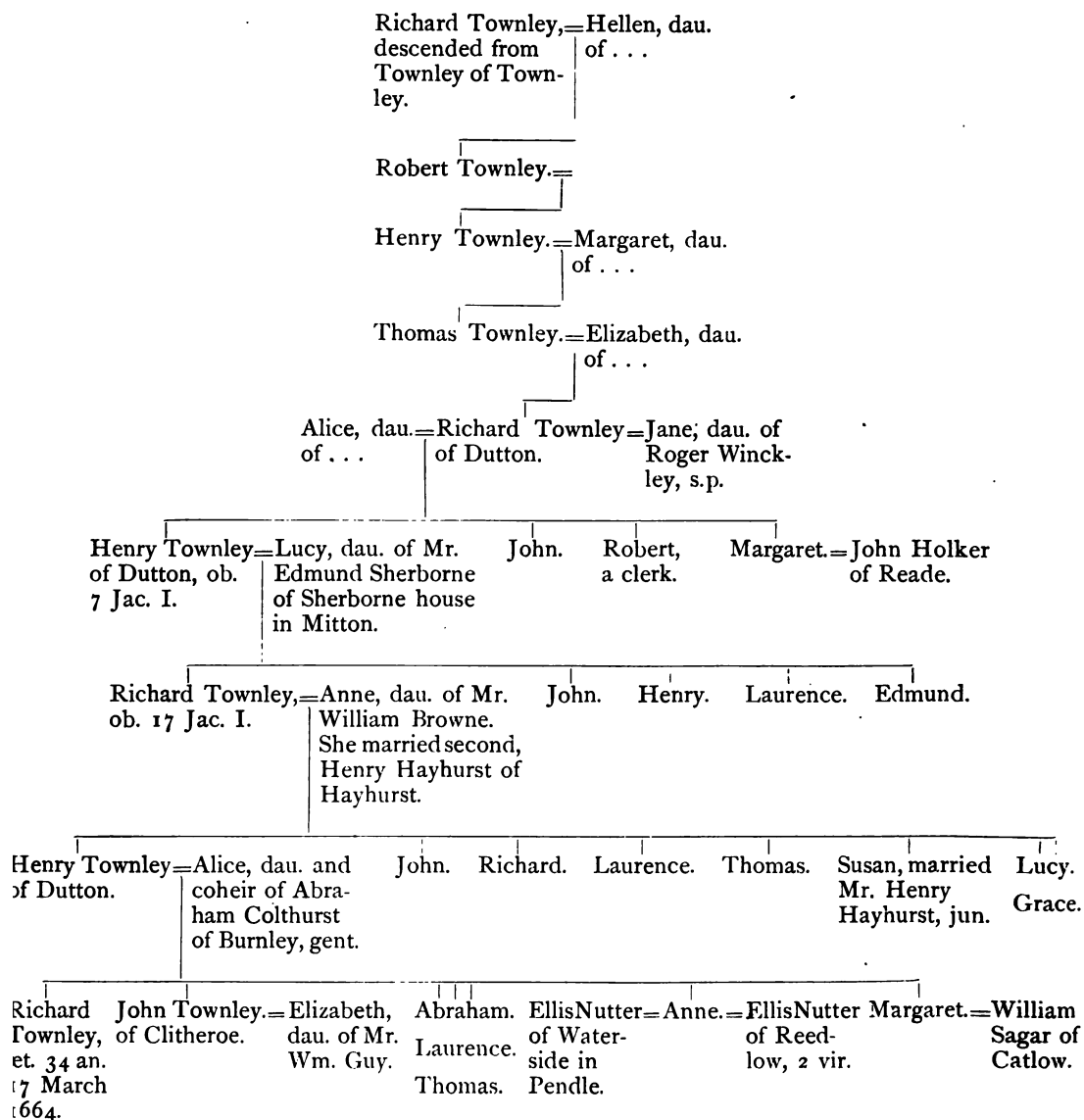
Arms. — Argent, a fess sable, three mullets in chief of the second.





Townley of Dutton.

Arms. — Argent, a fess sable, three mullets in chief of the second, with a rose on the fess, proper.

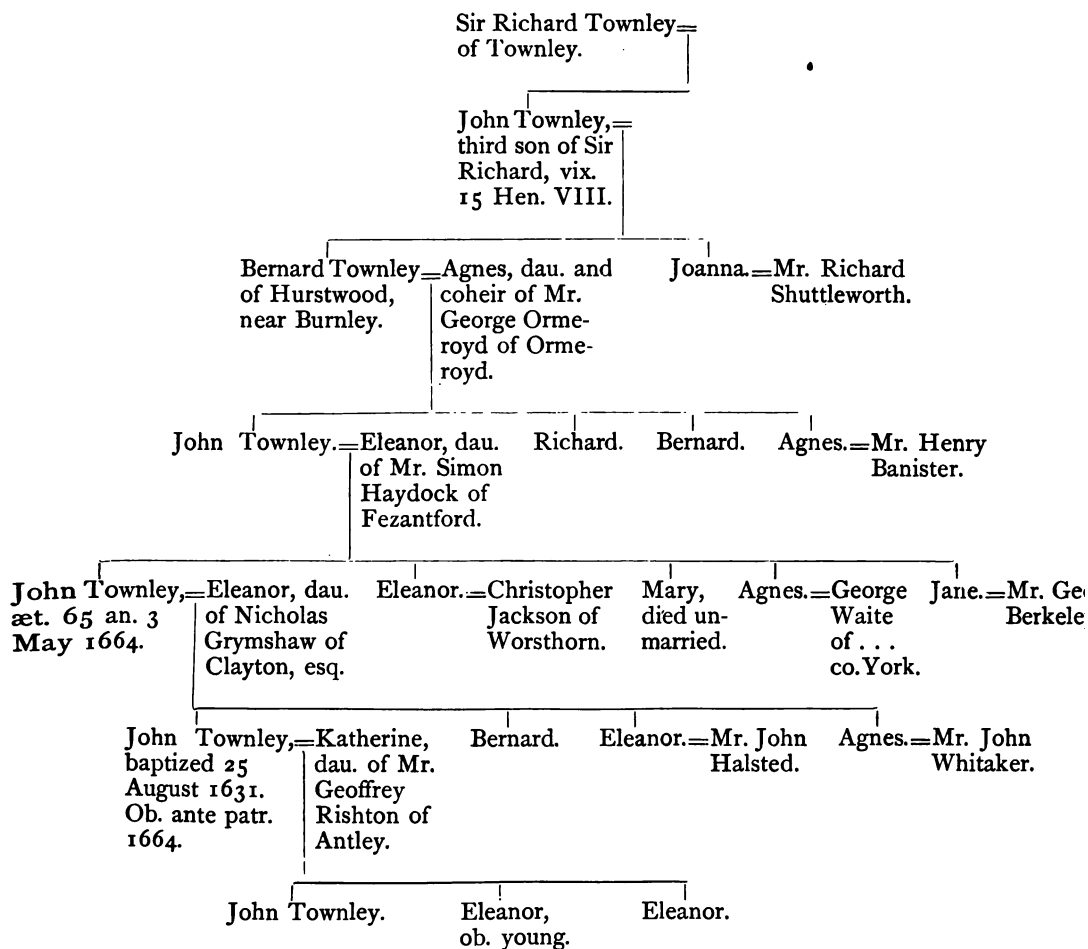


Manchester, 17 March 1664.

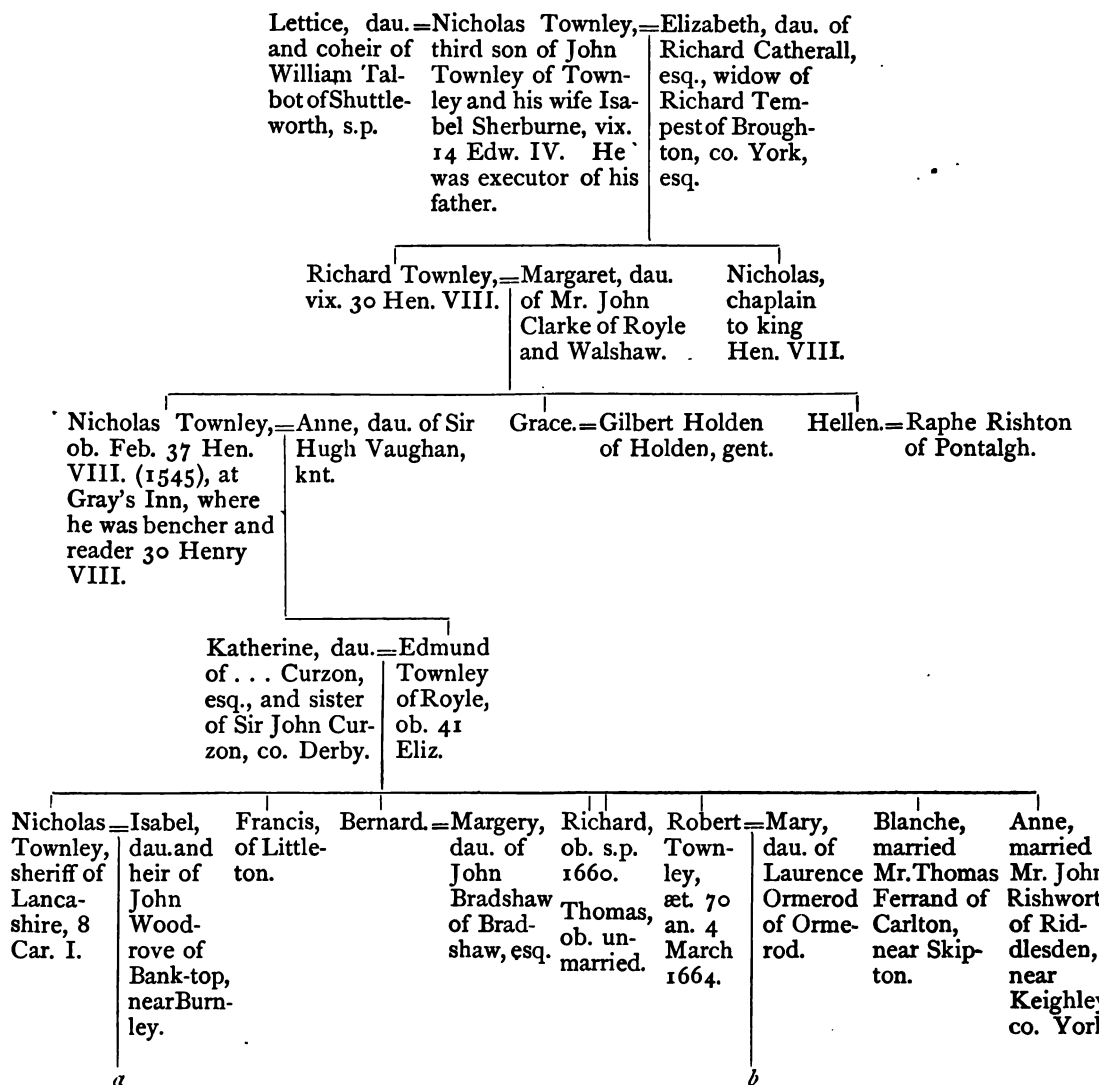
Richard Townley.

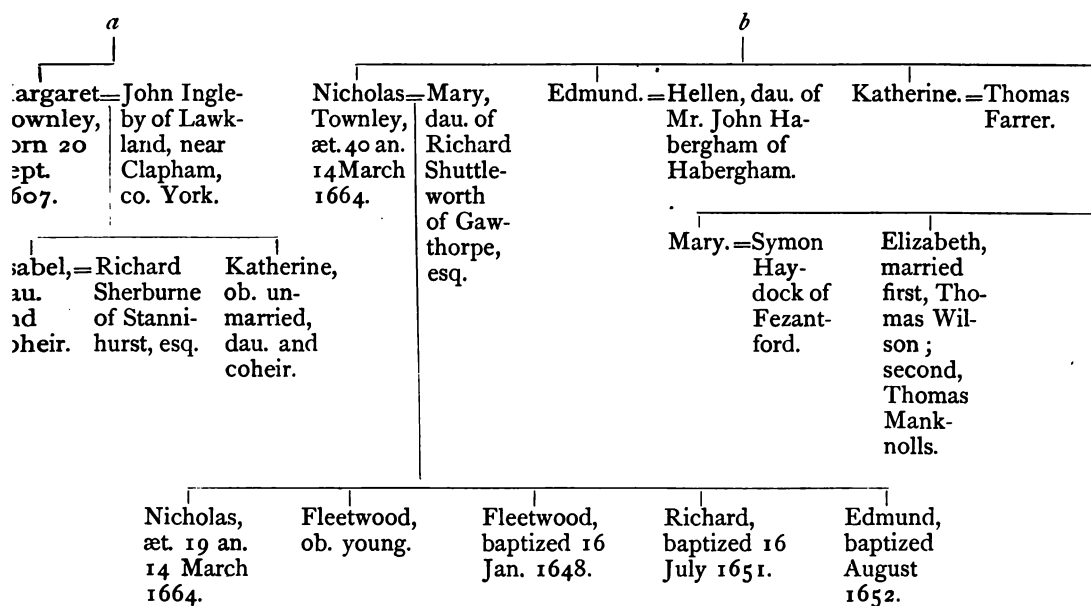
Townley of Hurstwood.

Arms. — Argent, a fess sable, three mullets in chief of the second.



John Townley.

Townley of Royle.**Arms.** — Argent, a fess sable, charged with a mullet of the first, in chief three mullets of the second.

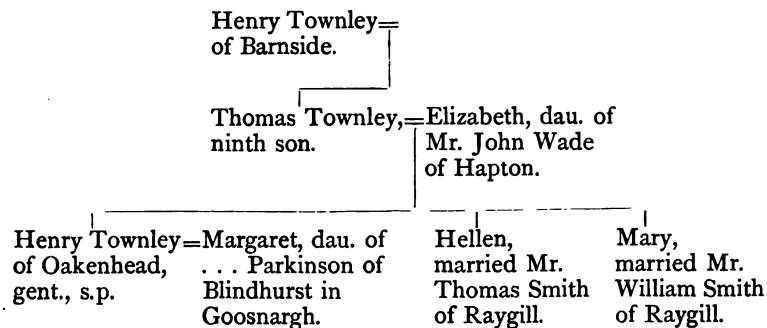


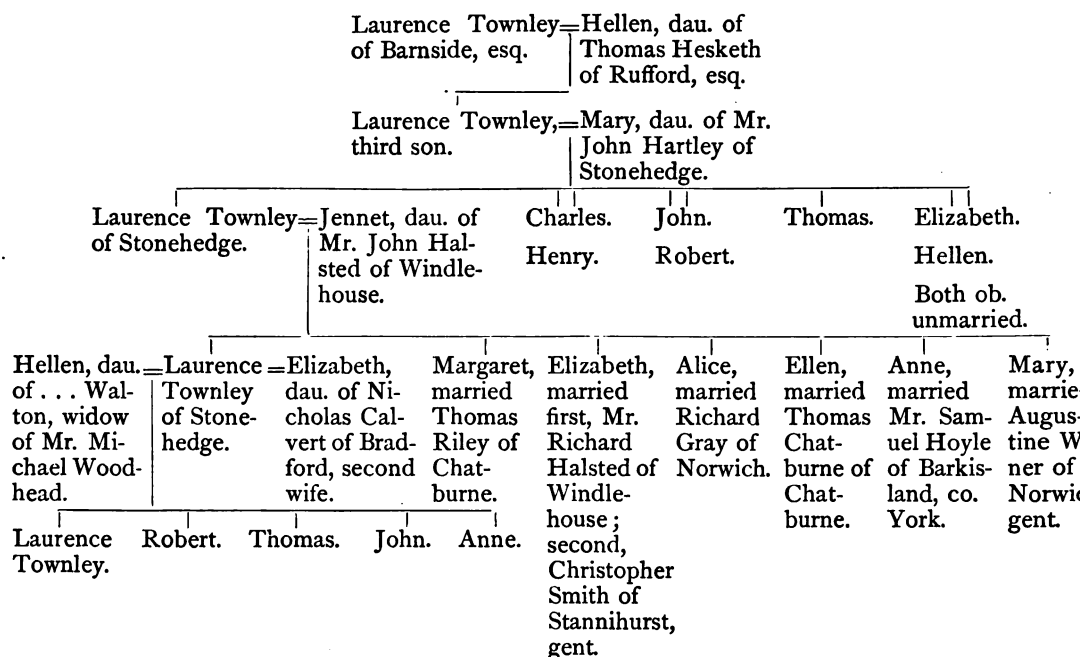
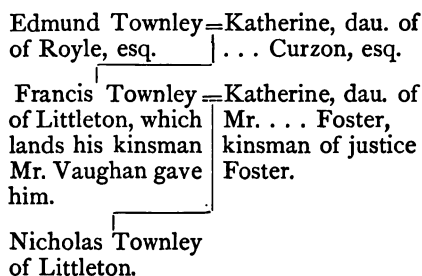
Manchester, 14 March 1664.

Nicholas Townley.

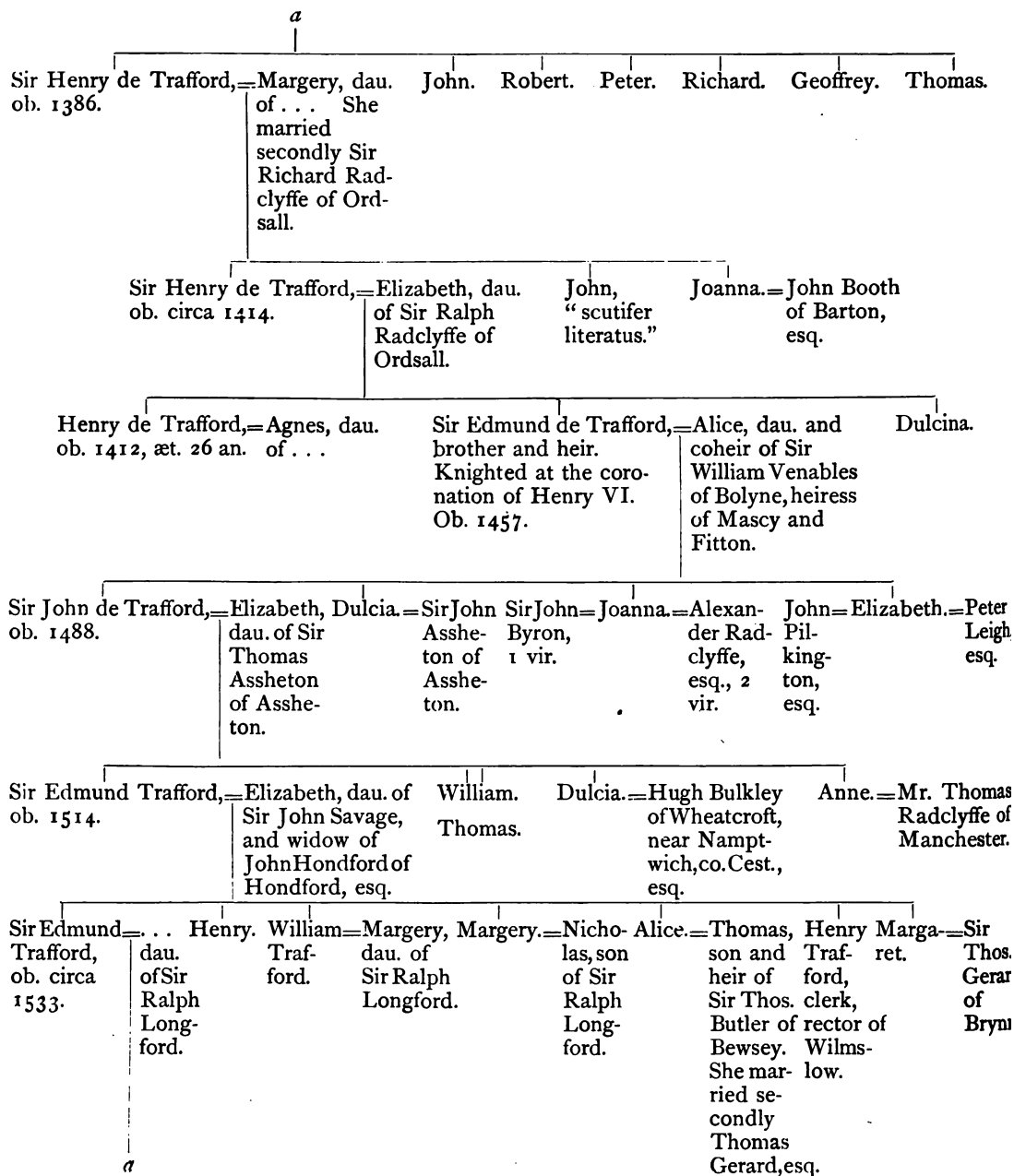
Townley of Dakenhead.

Arms. — Argent, a fess sable, three mullets in chief of the second.



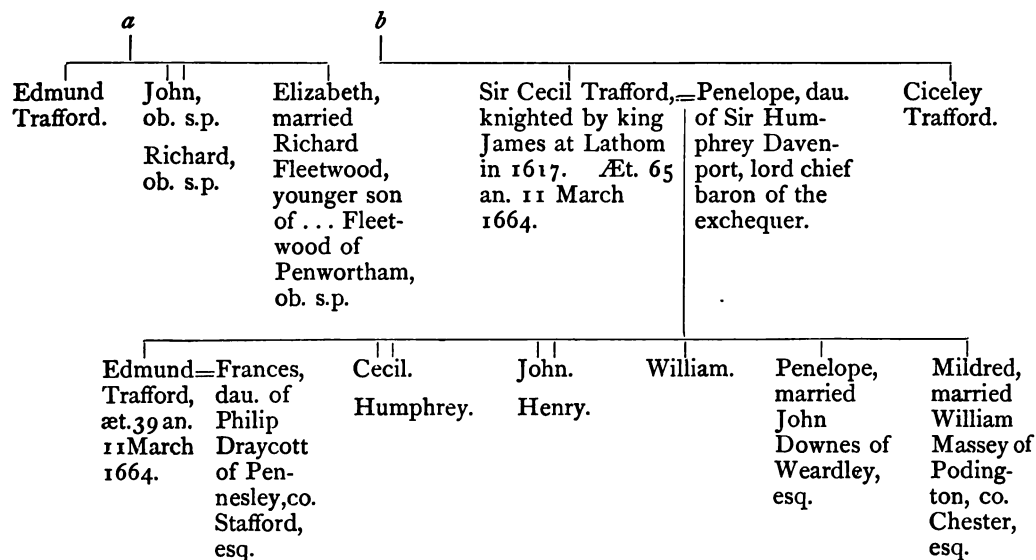
Townley of Stonehedge.**Arms.** — Argent, a fess sable, three mullets in chief of the second, a mullet for difference.**Townley of Littleton.****Arms.** — Argent, a fess sable, charged with a mullet of the first, in chief three mullets of the second.

316 *Visitation of Lancashire by Sir William Dugdale, 1664-5.*



<p><i>a</i></p> <p>Sir Edmund Trafford, born 1507. Knighted by Henry VIII. in Scotland 1544. Died 6 Eliz. 1563.</p>	<p>=Anne, dau. of Sir Alexander Radclyffe of Ordsall.</p>	<p>George = Trafford, ob. s.p.</p>	<p>=Hellen, dau. and heir of Mr. Wm. Roberts of Holbech, co. Lincoln.</p>	<p>Thomas. Henry, rector of Wilmslow, lived 1572. Richard.</p>	<p>Hellen, married Mr. Thos. Willett of Manchester.</p>	<p>Elizabeth, married first, George Booth of Dunham Massy, esq.; second, Mr. James Donne of Utkinton; third, Thomas Fitton, esq. She was buried at Trent-ham church, co. Staff.</p>	<p>Margaret, married Sir William Radclyffe of Ordsall.</p>
<p>Mary, dau. of Lord Edmund Howard, third son of Thomas, second duke of Norfolk. She ob. s.p.</p>	<p>=Sir Edmund Trafford, ob. circa 1592.</p>	<p>=Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Ralph Leicester of Toft, co. Chester, widow of Sir Randle Manwaring of Pever, co. Chester, esq.</p>	<p>Robert. Alexander. Laurence.</p>	<p>William. Anthony. John.</p>	<p>Hellen.</p>	<p>=John Griffith of Bartherton, co. Chester, esq.</p>	
<p><i>a</i></p> <p>Margaret, dau. and coheir of John Booth of Barton, esq., first wife.</p>	<p>=Sir Edmund Trafford, ob. circa 18 Jac. I., 1620.</p>	<p>=Mildred, second dau. of . . . Cecil, earl of Exeter, and widow of Sir Ralph Read.</p>	<p>Margaret.</p>	<p>=Sir Uriah Leigh of Adlington, co. Chester.</p>	<p>Elizabeth.</p>	<p>=Sir John Michel, a master in Chancery, London.</p>	
<p><i>a</i></p>	<p><i>b</i></p>						

318 *Visitation of Lancashire by Sir William Dugdale, 1664-5.*



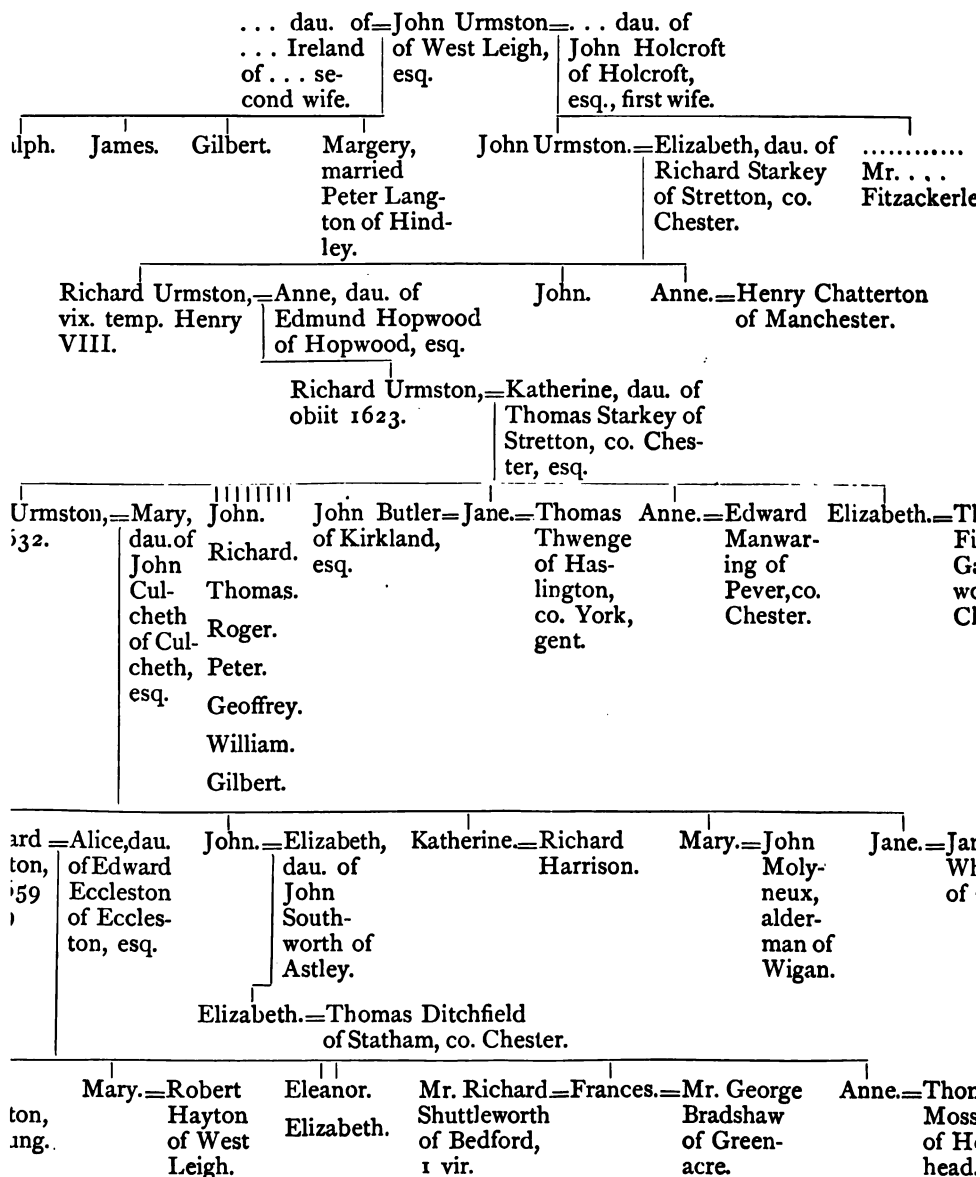
Manchester, 11 March 1664.

Edm. Trafford.

Visitation of Lancashire by Sir William Dugdale, 1664-5.

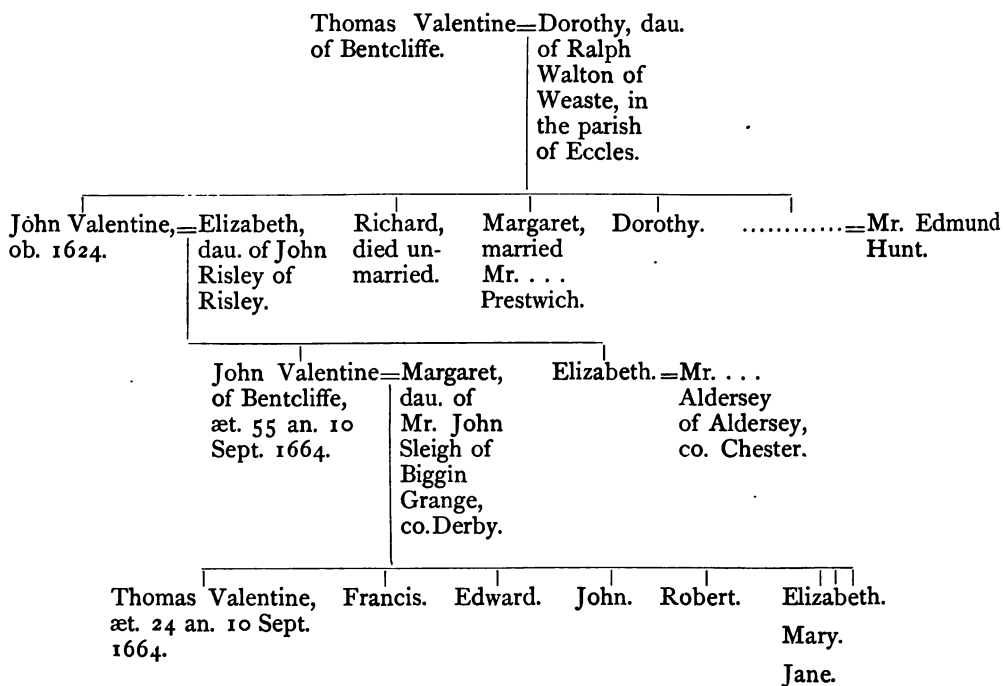
Urmston of West Leigh.

Arms.—Sable, a chevron between three spear heads, argent.



Valentine of Bentcliffe.

Arms. — Argent, a bend sable, between six cinquefoils, gules.



Manchester, 10 Sept. 1664.

John Valentine.

Veale of Whinneyheys.

Arms. — Argent, on a bend sable, three calves passant, or.

Crest. — A garb, or, enfiled with a ducal coronet, gules.

Francis Veale=
of Whinney-
heys.

Edward Veale=Hellen, dau.
of Whinney- and coheir of
heys, esq. John Massey
Justice of of Whinney-
peace for the heys, esq.
county tpe Jac.
and Car.

John Veale= of Whinney- heys, esq., æt. 59 an. 20 Sept. 1664.	Dorothy, dau. of Matthew Jepson of Hawswell, co. York, esq.	Francis.	Singleton.	Hellen, married Mr. Thomas Heardson of Cambridge.	Anne, married Mr. John Austen of London.	Frances, married Mr. William Wombwell of London.
John Veale,= æt. 29, 20 Sept. 1664.	Susanna, dau. of Geoffrey Rishton of Antley, esq.	Edward.	Hellen.	Susan.	Jane.	

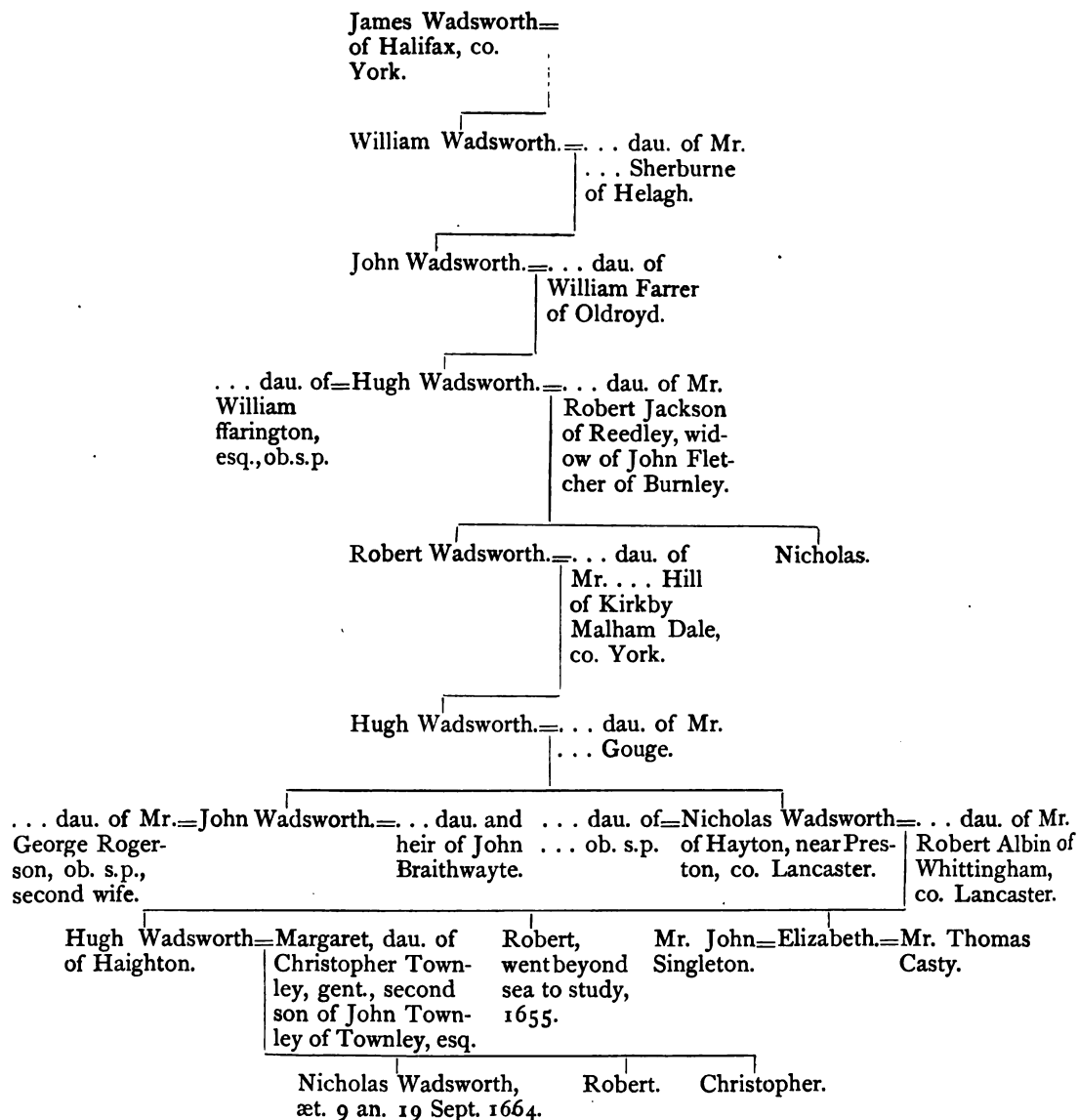
Preston, 20 Sept. 1664.

John Veale.

Wadsworth of Hayton.

Arms.— Gules, three fleurs-de-lis, stalked and slipped, argent.

Crest.— On a globe of the world, winged proper, an eagle rising, or.



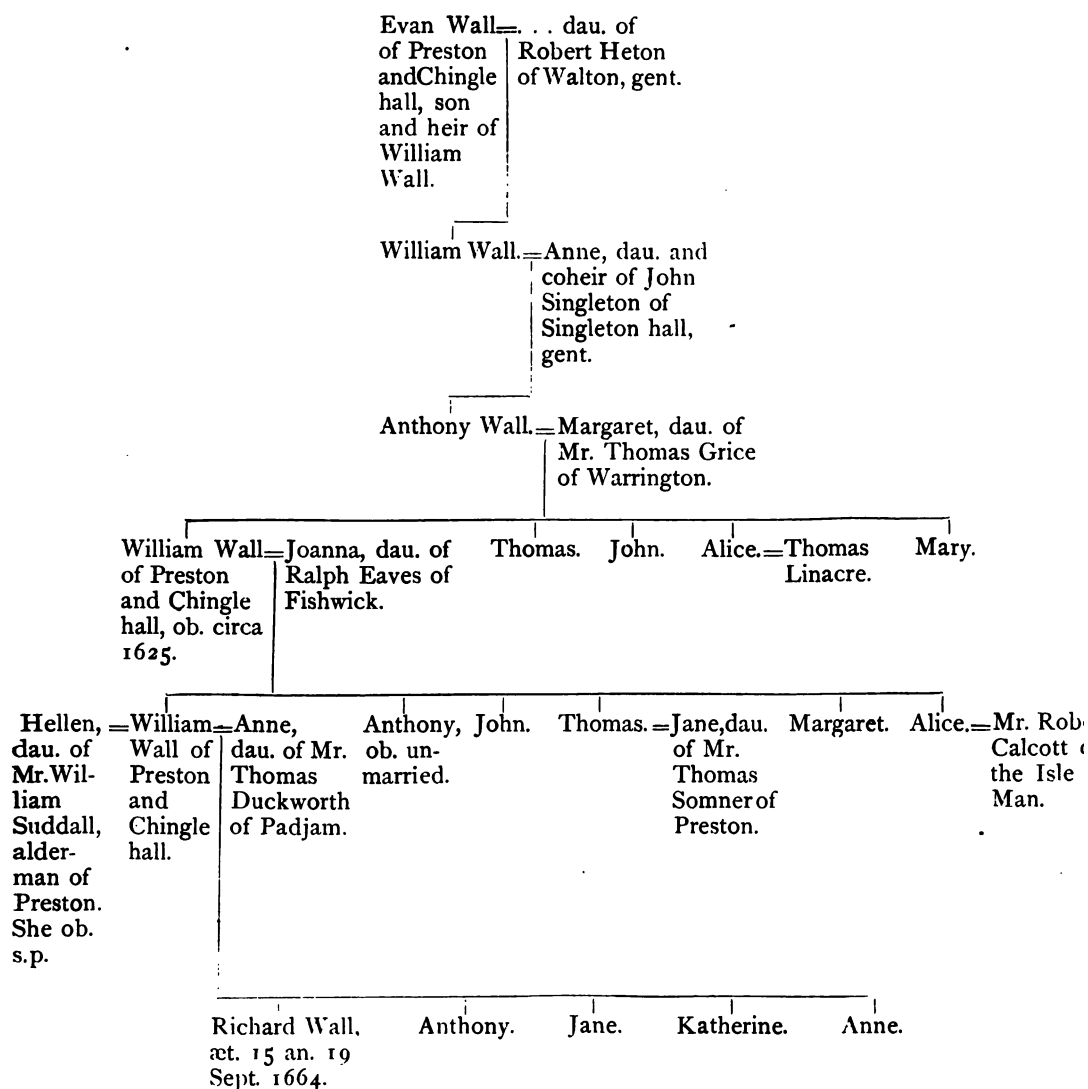
Preston, 19 Sept. 1664.

Hugh Wadsworth.

Wall of Preston and Chingle Hall.

Arms. — Argent, a bend, gules, between three boars' heads coupéd, sable, armed argent.

Crest. — A boar's head coupéd, sable, in the mouth an oak branch erect, stalked and leaved, proper.

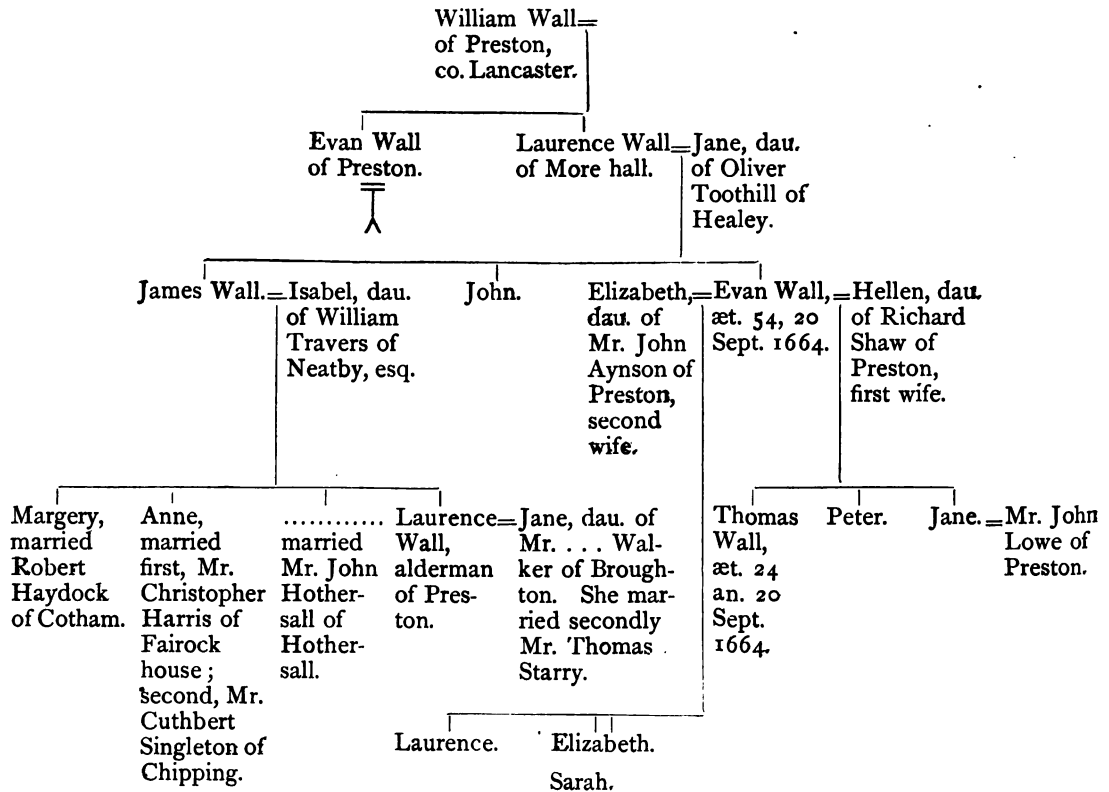


Preston, 19 Sept. 1664.

William Wall.

Wall of Preston and More Hall.

Arms. — Same as Wall of Chingle Hall.



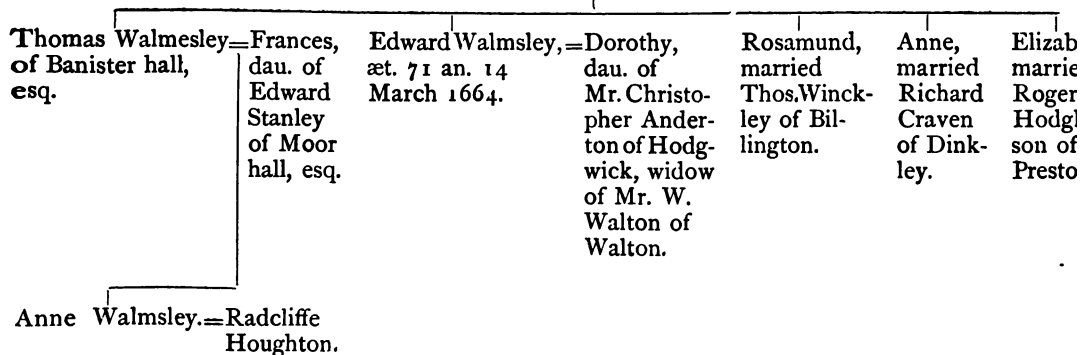
Preston, 20 Sept. 1664.

Evan Wall.

Walmsley of Banister Hall.

Arms. — Same as Walmsley of Showley.

Edward Walmsley = Anne, dau.
of Banister hall,
fourth son of
Thomas Walms-
ley of Showlay.
of William
Hawks-
worth of
Hawks-
worth, near
Otley, co.
York, esq.

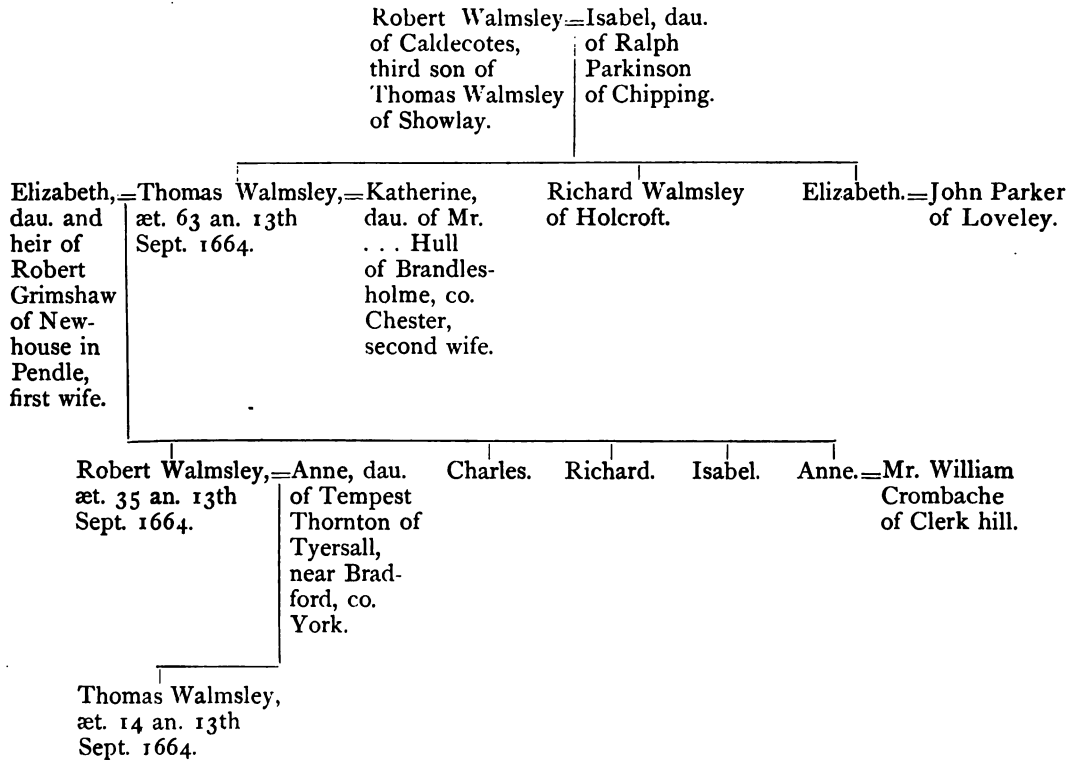


Preston, 14 March 1664.

Edw. Walmsley.

Walmsley of Caldecotes.

Arms. — Same as Walmsley of Showley, with a mullet for difference.



Blackeburne, 13 Sept. 1664.

Thomas Walmsley.

Walmsley of Dunkenhalghe.

Arms. — Gules, on a chief, ermine, two ogresses.

Crest. — A lion statant guardant, ducally crowned, gules.

Thomas Walmsley, = Elizabeth, dau. of
vix. 22 Henry VIII. William Travers
of Neatby, esq.

Thomas Walmsley, = Margaret, dau. of
ob. 26 Eliz. . . . Livesey.

Sir Thomas Walmsley, = Anne, dau. and heir
to Jac. I. Justice of of Robert Shuttle-
the common pleas. worth of Hacking.

Eleanor, dau. of = Thomas Walmsley = Mary, dau. of Thomas
Sir John Danvers, of Dunkenhalghe, Hoghton of Hoghton
and sister of Hen- esq., ob. 1640. tower, sister to Sir
ry lord Danvers Rich. Hoghton, bart.
of Dantsey.

Sir Thomas = Juliana, Walmsley dau. of Sir of Dunken- Richard halghe, ob. Molyneux 1636. of Sefton, bart.	Elizabeth = Richard Sherburne of Stanni- hurst, esq.	Anne = 1 William Middleton of Stockeld, co. York. 2 Sir Edward Osborne of Keeton, co. York, bart., vice-president of the Council for the North parts.	Mary = Charles = . . . d dau. of Walms- of M Thomas ley of Edw: Stayner Charl hall, near of W Selby, co. tersa York, æt. co. 56 an. York 1664.
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Richard Walmsley = Mary, dau. of Dunkenhalghe, of Richard æt. 34 an. 13 Sept. Froman 1664. of Cheam, bury, co. co. Sur- Lancas- rey, esq. ter.	William = Anne, Walmsley dau. of of Samles- Mr. James Walton of Pres- ton, widow of Mr. Edward French of Preston.	Hellen = Sir Godfrey Copley of Sprot- borough, co. York, bart.	Anne, ob. un- married.	Juliana = Franc lord C ingtor Wotte Wave co. W wick.
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1 Thomas Walmsley
of Dunkenhalghe,
æt. 6 an. 13 Sept.
1664.

Blackburne, 13 Sept. 1664.

Richard Walmsley.

Walmsley of Showley.

Arms. — Gules, on a chief, ermine, two hurts.

Crest. — A lion statant guardant, ducally crowned, gules.

Thomas Walmsley=Elizabeth, dau.
of Showlay, vix. of William
22 Henry VIII. Travers of
Neatby, esq.

Thomas Walmsley,=Margaret, dau.
ob. 26 Eliz. of Mr. . . .
Livesey of
Livesey.

Sir Thomas Walmsley.	Richard Walmsley, second son, ob. 1609.	=Margaret, dau. of Mr. Wil- liam Walmsley of Fish- wick.	Robert, third son.	Edward. William.	Nicholas, of Lon- don.	Henry, a clerk.	John, a barris- ter of Gray's Inn.	Elizabeth.=Christo- pher Nowell & Little Mearley
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Richard Walmsley,= æt. 66 an. 13 Sept. 1664.	Hellen, dau. of Mr. William Gerard of Rod- burne.	Thomas, ob. un- married.
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Richard Walmsley, ob. ante patr.	=Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas South- worth of Samles- bury, esq.	Gerard.	Thomas Walmsley.	=Elizabeth, dau. of Mr. Henry Mosoke of Cuns- cough.	William.	John of Buck- shaw.	=Anne, dau. of Laurence Breres of Buck- shaw.	Margaret.	Jennet.=John Sher- burn
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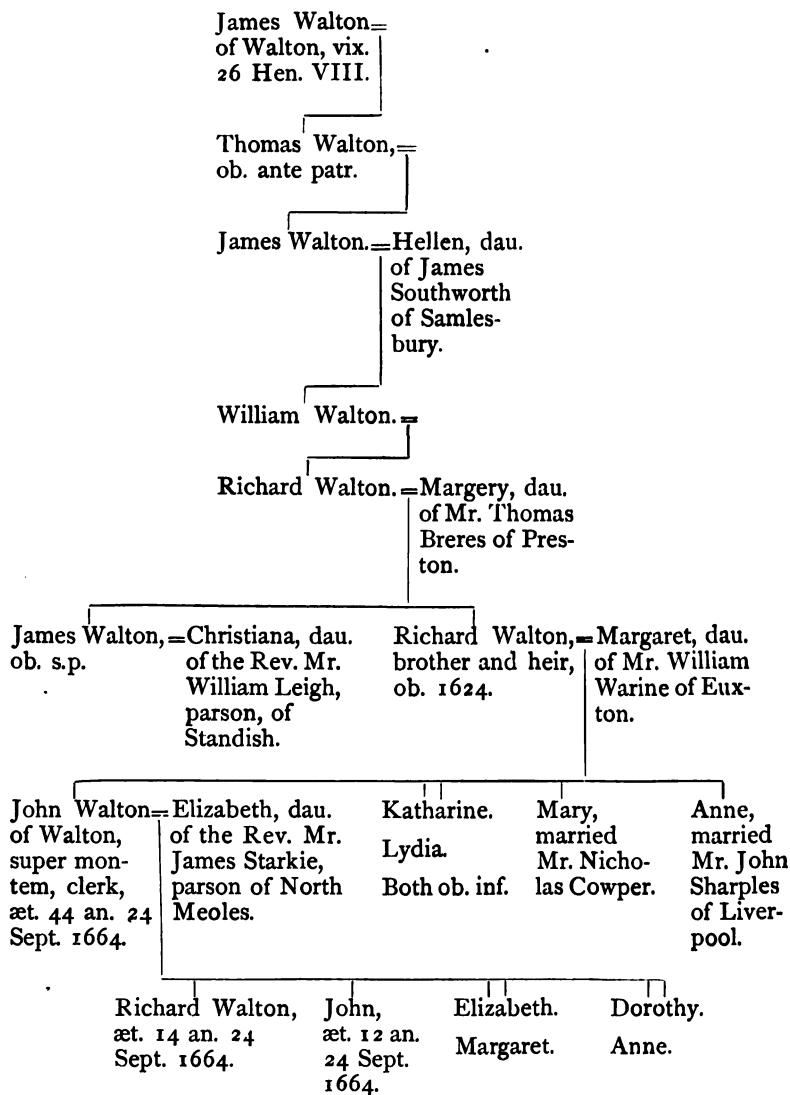
Mr. John Nowell=Elizabeth of Mearley, 2 vir.	Walmsley.	=Mr. Thomas Cottam of Dilworth, 1 vir.	Anne, æt. 8 an. 13 Sept. 1664.	Katherine, æt. 6 an. 13 Sept. 1664.
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Blackburne, 13 Sept. 1664.

Rich. Walmsley.

Walton of Walton.

Arms. — Azure, three swans, argent.

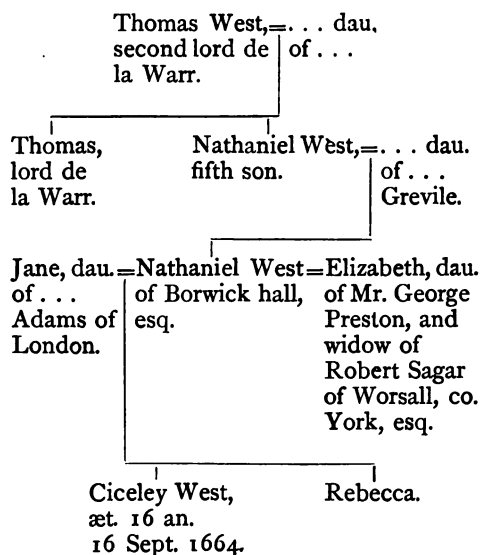


Ormeskirke, 24 Sept. 1664.

John Walton.

West of Bortwick.

Arms. — Argent, a fess dancette, sable.



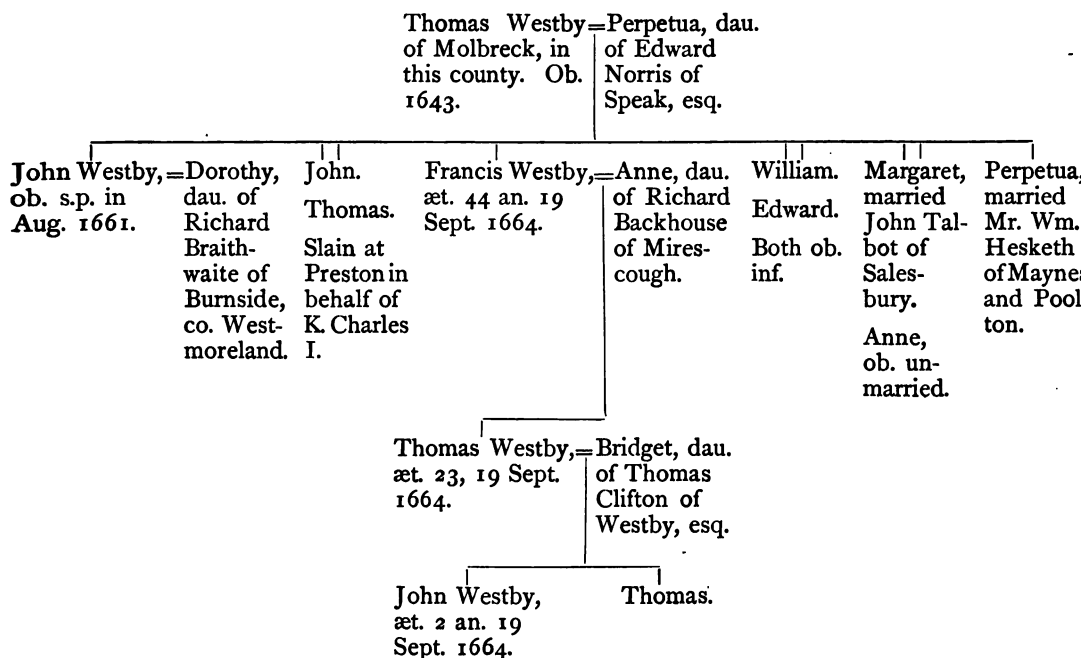
Garstang, 16 Sept. 1664.

N. West.

Westby of Mirescough.

Arms. — Argent, on a chevron, azure, three cinquefoils pierced of the first.

Crest. — A martlet, sable, holding in his beak a stalk of wheat with three ears, or.



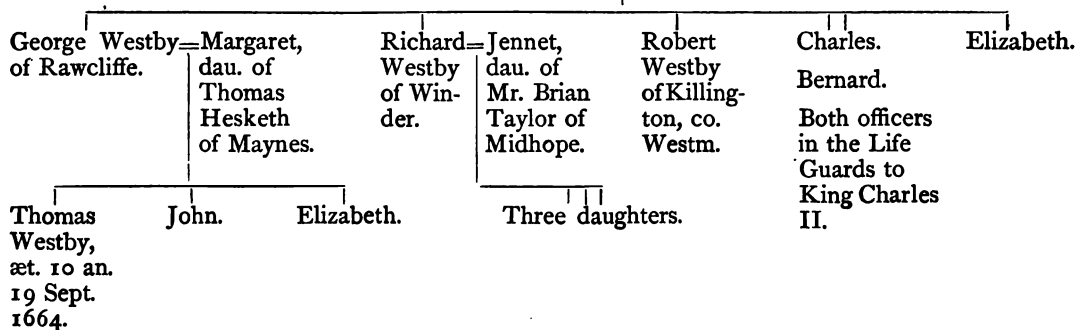
Preston, 19 Sept. 1664.

Fr. Westby.

Westby of Rawcliffe.

Arms.— Same as Westby of Molbreck.

... dau.=Thomas Westby=Elizabeth, dau.
of ... of Burne and of Christopher
s.p. Molbreck, esq., Preston of Hol-
ob. 1643. ker, esq., widow
of Thomas La-
thom of Parbold,
esq., and of Edw.
Tildesley of
Morleys, esq.

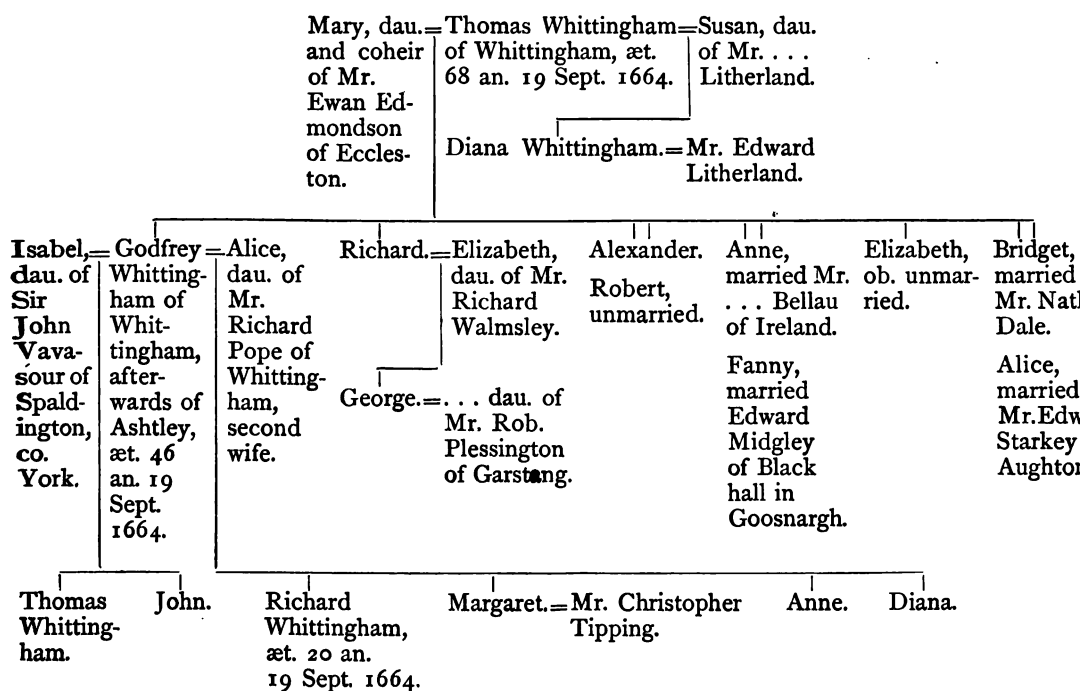


Preston, 19 Sept. 1664.

Geo. Westby.

Whittingham of Whittingham.

Arms. — Argent, a fess azure, over all a lion rampant, gules.

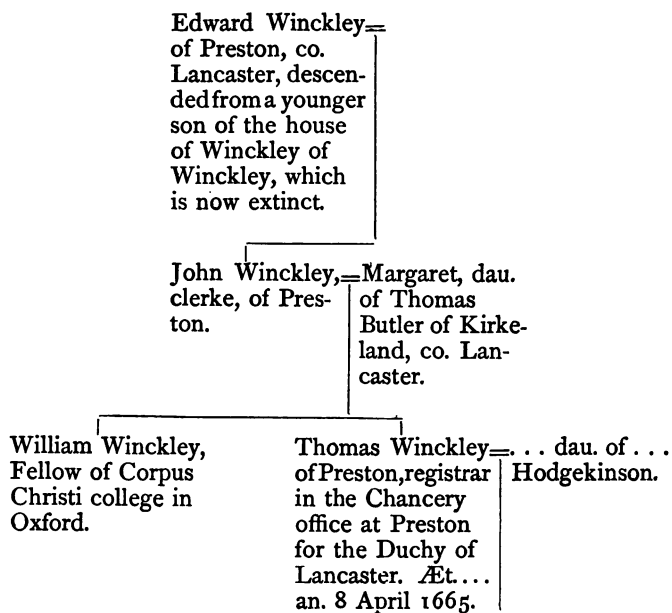


Preston, 19 Sept. 1664.

Thomas Whittingham.

Winckley of Preston.

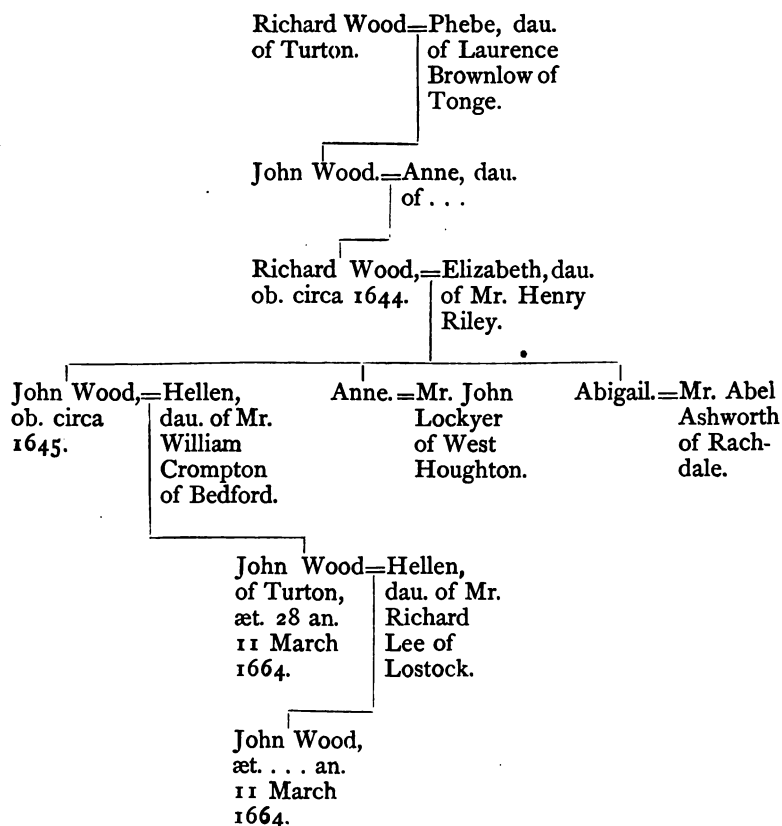
Arms. — Per pale, argent and gules, an eagle displayed, counterchanged. (He voucheth a Seale in Qu. Eliz. time & proof hereof, I did therefore assign these colours.)



Preston, 8 April 1665.

John Winckley.

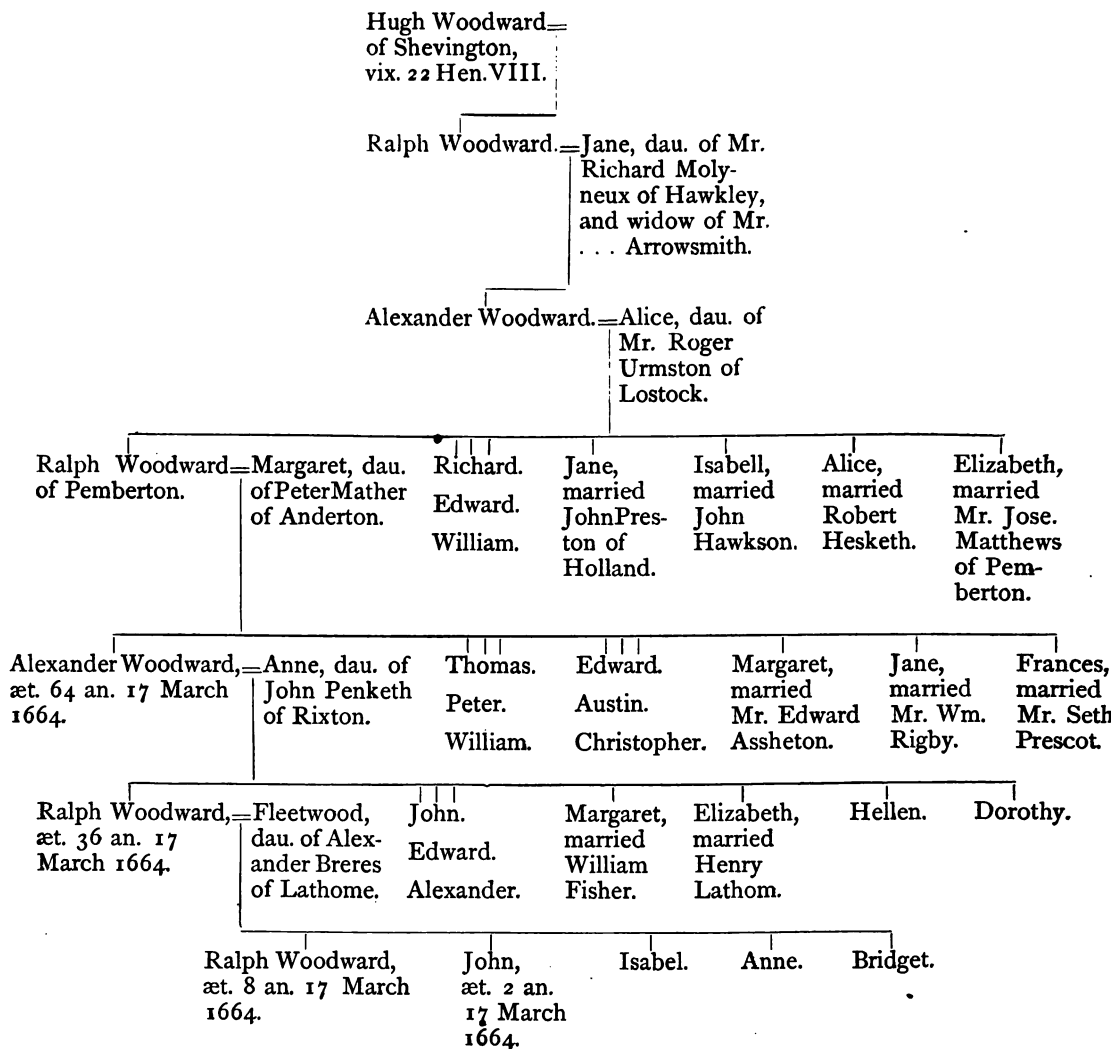
Wood of Turton.



Manchester, 11 March 1664.

John Wood.

Woodward of Shevington.



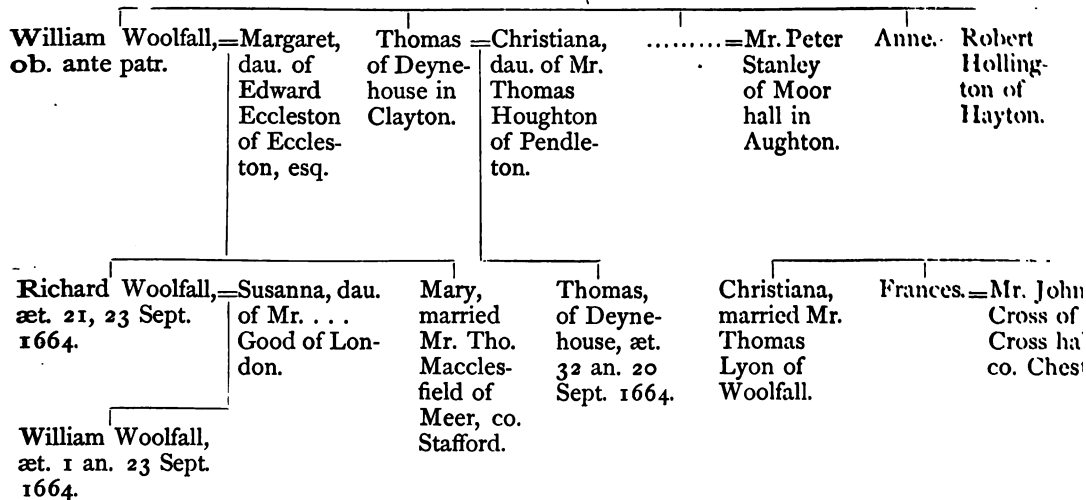
Manchester, 17 March 1664.

Ra. Woodward.

Woolfall of Woolfall.

Arms. — Argent, a bend ermine, between two bendlets, gules.

Thomas Woolfall = Mary, dau. of
of Woolfall, ob.
circa 1650. Sir Richard
Molyneux of
Cunscough,
uncle to Sir
Richard Moly-
neux of Seph-
ton, bart.

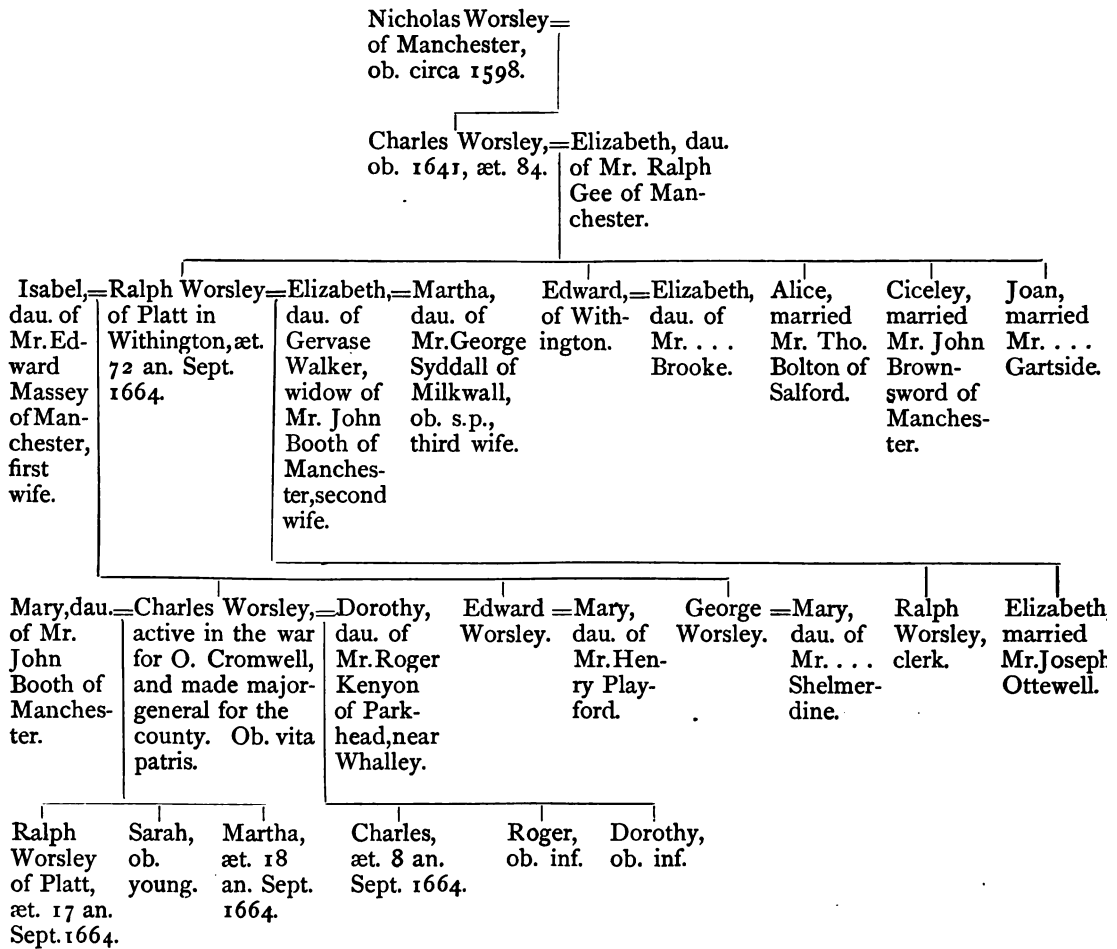


Ormeskirke, 23 Sept. 1664.

Richard Woolfall.

Worsley of Manchester.

Arms. — Argent, on a chief gules, a mural crown, or.



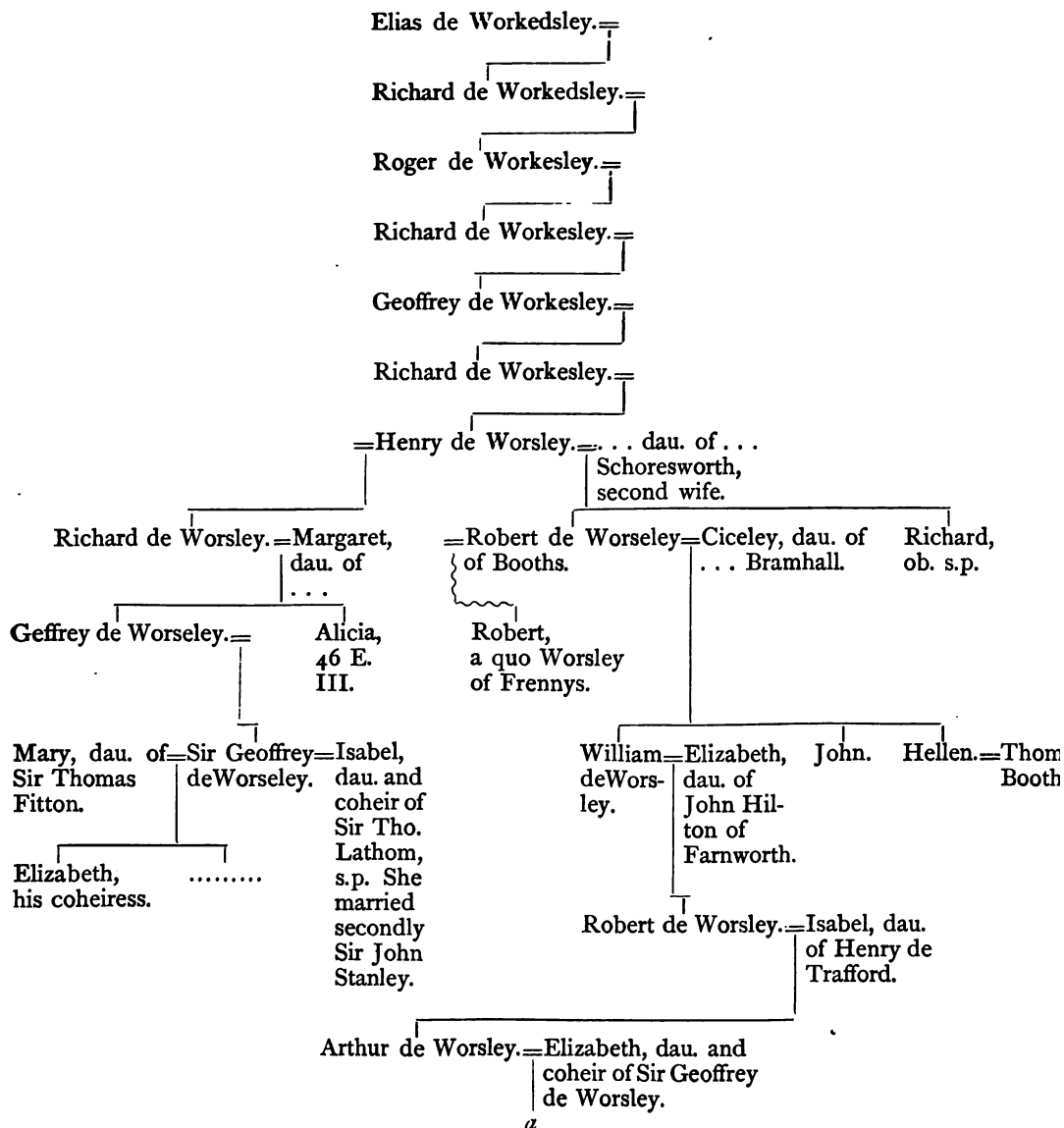
Manchester, 10 Sept. 1664.

Ralph Worsley.

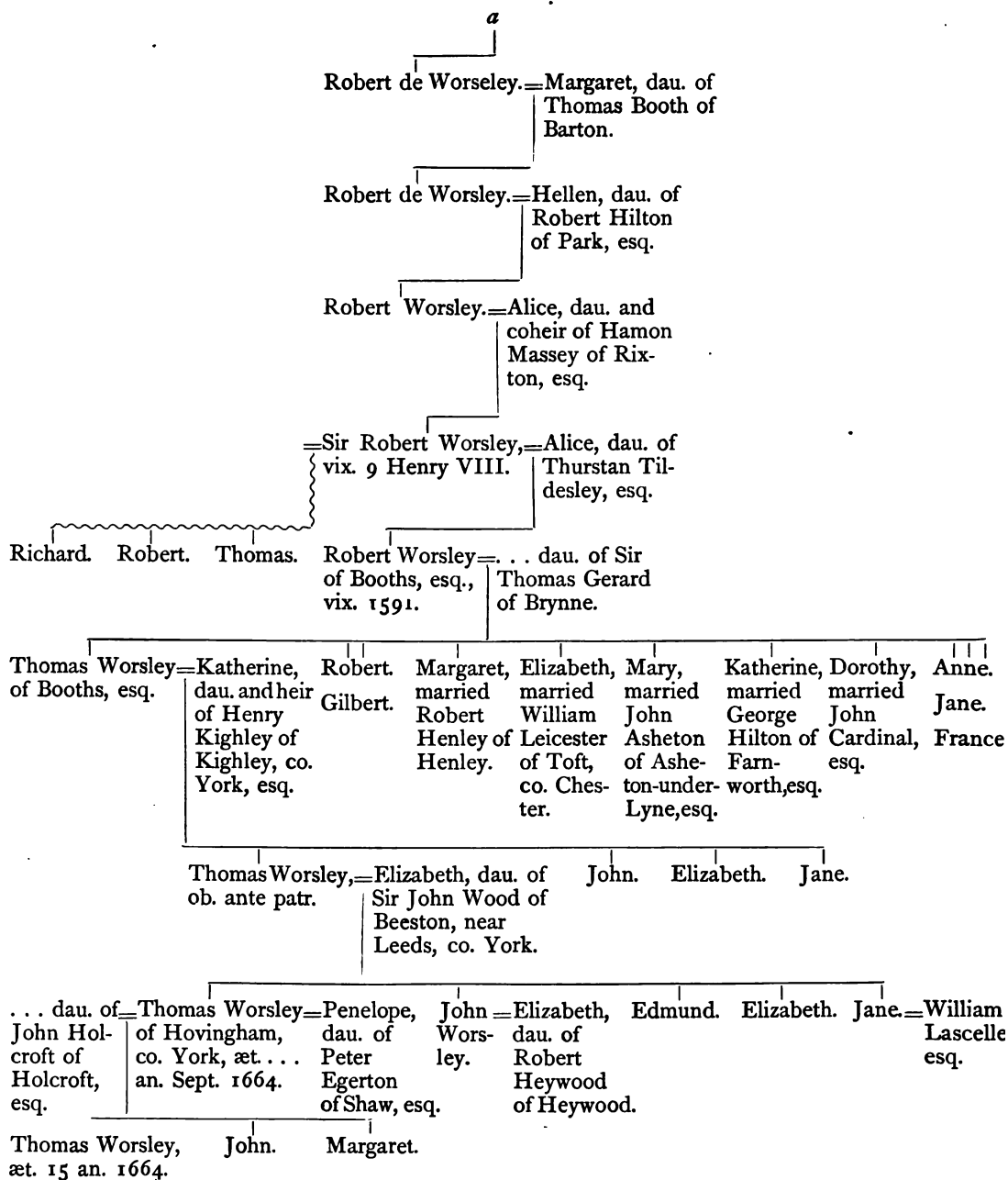
Worsley of Worsley Booths.

Arms.— Argent, a chief, gules.

Crest.— A wyvern, vert.



340 *Visitation of Lancashire by Sir William Dugdale, 1664-5.*



Worthington of Blainsco.

Arms. — Argent, three dung forks, sable.

Henry Worthington = . . . dau. of
of Blainsco, esq., a . . . Hayton.
younger son of Wor-
thington of Worthing-
ton, whose ancestor
married the heiress
of Adam Blainsco
of Blainsco.

Peter Worthington = . . . dau. and heir of
Peter Lownde of Preston.

Richard Worthington, = Agnes, dau. of Henry Edward. Margaret. Jane = . . . Halsall
vix. 20 Henry VIII. Rishton of Rishton. John. of Whittle.

Peter Worthington = Isabel, dau. of James Margaret = Henry Banister
Anderton of Euxton. of Banke.

Richard Worthington = Dorothy, dau. of Robert James. Anne, Isabel, Alice.
Charnock of Charnock, William. married Robert married Agnes.
esq. Thomas. Whalley. Richard Wearden Ellen.
of Clay-
ton.

Thomas Worthington, = Mary, dau. and heir Dorothy = Mr. John
ob. circa 1619. of John Allen of Ross Birtwisle
hall, esq. of Huncotes.

William Worthington = Hellen, dau. of Richard. Anne.
He died suddenly at Richard Biddulf Thomas. Mary.
20 April 1633. of . . . co. Staf- Both died
ford. unmarried.

Thomas Worthington = Jane, dau. of John Mary = John Houghton
æt. 28 an. 19 Sept. Plumptre of Plump- of Park hall, esq.
1664. ton, co. York, esq.

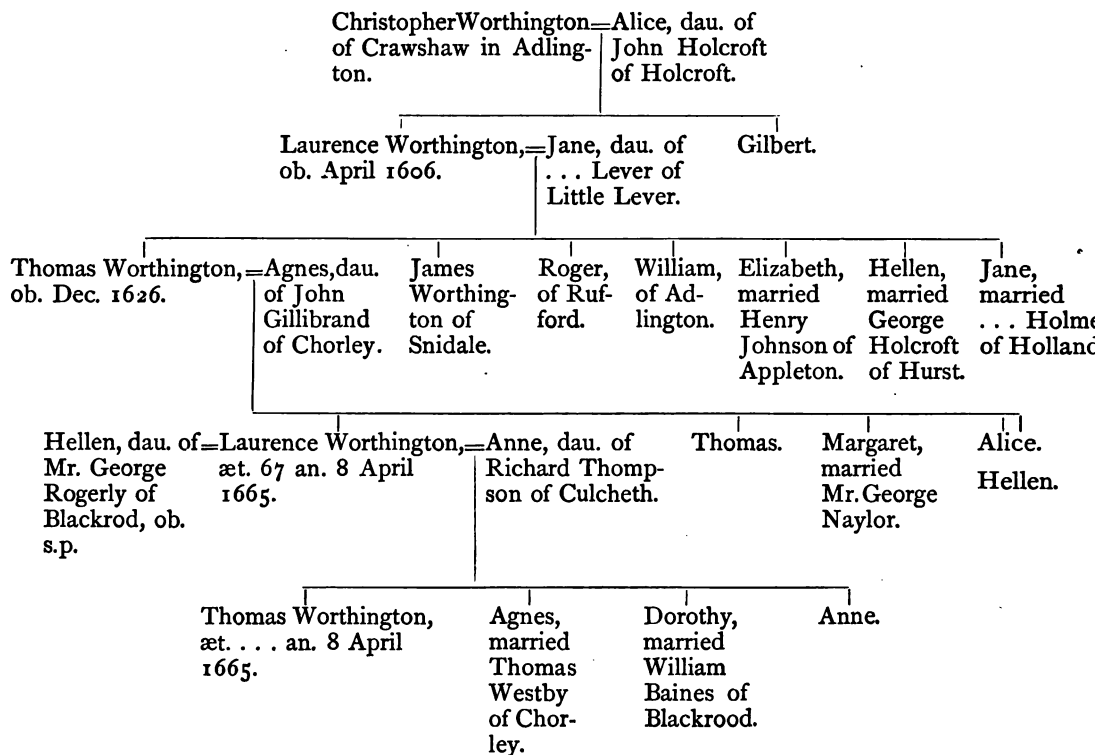
William Worthington, Richard. Mary. Frances.
æt. 3 an. 19 Sept. 1664.

Preston, 19 Sept. 1664.

Thomas Worthington.

Worthington of Crawshaw.

Arms. — Argent, three dung forks, sable.

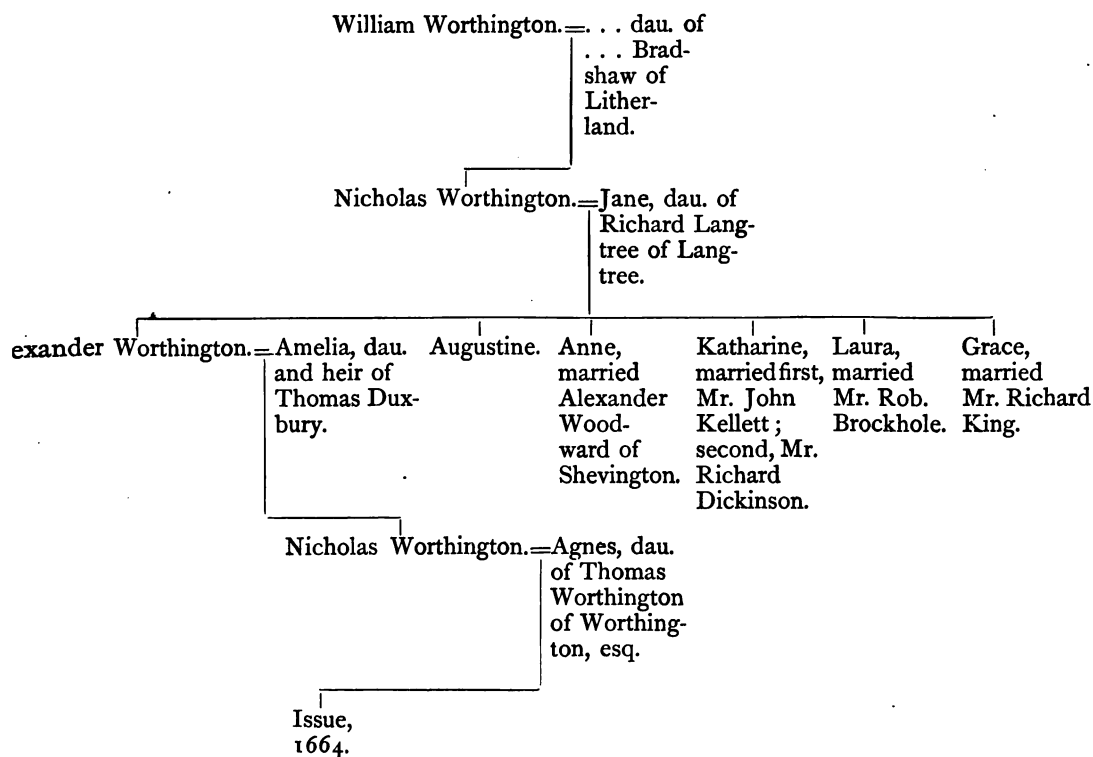


Ormeskirke, 8 April 1665.

Lau. Worthington.

Worthington of Shevington.

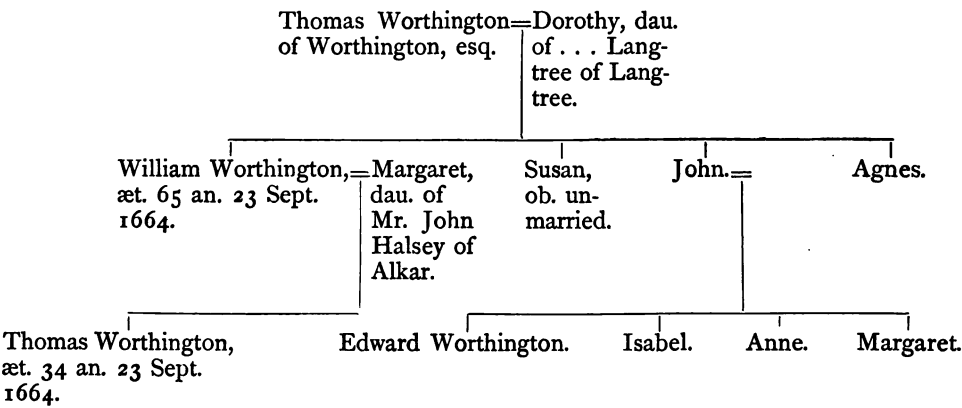
Arms. — Argent, three dung forks, sable.



Worthington of Worthington.

Arms. — Argent, three three-grained dung forks, sable.

Crest. — A goat passant, holding in the mouth an oak branch vert, fructed, or.



Ormeskirke, 23 Sept. 1664.

W. Worthington.

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